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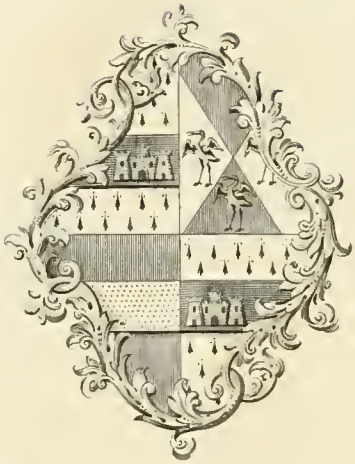

Ann Newell Hill

PENIEL CHAPEL
KENSINGTON
DAILY SERVICES
SUNDAY 6-30. WEEK DAYS 7-80.

Churches

OF

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AND THE

ISLE OF ELY.

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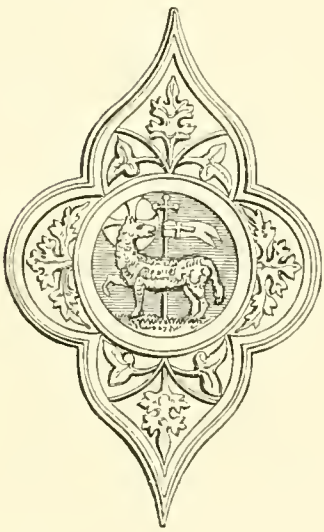

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LONDON: J. G. F. AND J. RIVINGTON.
OXFORD: J. H. PARKER.
MDCCCXLV.

LIST OF PLATES.

St. Andrew, Cherry-Hinton.

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Exterior View.

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Churches

OF

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

S. Andrew, Cherry-Hinton.

	ft.	ft.			ft.	ft.
Chancel	44	by 21	N. Aisle	}	68	by 10
Nave	68	by 24	S. Aisle	}		
Tower	22	by 20				

THE village of Cherry-Hinton is situated about three miles to the S. E. of Cambridge, at the foot of the Gog-Magog Hills, in the Deanery of Cambridge and Hundred of Fleam Dyke, and derives its distinctive appellation from the number of cherry trees which formerly grew in the parish. We learn from *Buttes Diets Dry Dinner*[1], *Lond.* 1599, that it was commonly known by this name in the sixteenth century, though in documents of early date it is usually called 'Hinton' or 'Hynton' only, without any addition.

Church. The Church is dedicated to S. Andrew, and is a Vicarage in the gift of S. Peter's College. In the Taxation of Walter Suthfield, Bishop of Norwich, in

[1] "Cherries," says he, "take their name from *Cerisuntë*, a town of Pontus, whence Lucullus brought them after having conquered Mithridate;" and adds, "*Cantabrigian Achademicks* may very fitly interpret *Cerisuntë*, Cherry-Hinto, their neighbour Cherry Towne: where many *Athenian* Squires are so overcome by Cherryes....that they are constrained to implore the ayde of *Mithridate*, and his cosin Triacle, in regaining to them the Castle of Health."

1255, or the *Vetus Valor*, we find "Hinton xxx marc: vices xx sol: Vicaria de Hinton xl sol: vices ij sol:" In the *Verus Valor* or Taxation of 1290, the entry is "Eccl̄ia de Hynton. Taxatur ad $\frac{60}{xxx}$ marcas: decimatur xl sol: Vicarius ejusdem taxatur $\frac{12 \text{ marc.}}{xl \text{ sol.}}$, decimatur iv sol:" In 1451, the Vicar's stipend was fixed at 26*s.* 8*d.* (being half a mark, four times a year), according to an agreement between Peter-House and Robert Scheppard, the Vicar. Besides which the College 'ex mero motu suo' do grant him 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for a Livery (pro Liberatâ).—*Vet. Reg. Coll. S. Pet.* p. 88. In the King's Books, or Taxation of Henry VIII., the Vicarage stands at £9 14*s.* 6*d.*; but being sworn of the yearly value of £21 13*s.* 8½*d.*, it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation.[2] Fleetwood says of it, "Valet in Reg. Lib. £21 13*s.* 8½*d.* Solvit Xmas £0 19*s.* 5½*d.* Procurat. £0 7*s.* 6*d.*" The same sum we find was paid for Procurations in 1533,[3] as is still the case; while in 1516 we have the entry[4]

Synod.	den'ii Petri.	Procurat.[5]
xiiij*d.*	v*s.*	xviij*d.*

In which same year we find from the "Rotulus quadrantin' de Elie et denariorum Sti Petri"[6] in the same MS., that 15¼*d.* was paid for *Ely Farthings*,[7] Mr. Bacchus being the collector.

[2] Blomf. Collect. p. 1. [3] MSS. Caius Coll. 170, p. 11. [4] Ib. p. 15.

[5] "*Procurations* be dewe for visitation. Th' archdeacon is bownde yerely to visite all his archdeaconry throweoute; then to enquire of all crimes and misgovernance of the people, as well the clergie as the laitee, by churchwardens and others .... for this visitation he hath *procurations*.

"*Synodals* be dewe for the *sene* (*synod*) kept at Ester by th' archdeacon or his officers, calling together the parsons, vicars, and parish priests, diligently enquiring, if everie of the same doe & have done their dewties according to the lawes of God, lawes of the prince established, & ordinance of the church accustomed."—*MS. Cotton Cleopat.* F. 1. 4.

[6] MSS. Caius Coll. clxx. p. 80.

[7] "At this daie," says Baker, "the Bp. of Elie hath out of everie parish in Cambridgeshire, a certeine Tribute called *Elie Farthings*, or *smoke-farthings*, which the churchwardens doe levie, according to the number of houses, or else of chimneys that be in a parishe."—MSS. xxix. 326. "By the records of the church of Elie it appears that in the year 1154 every person who kept a fire in the several parishes within that diocese was obliged to pay one farthing yearly to the Altar of S. Peter in the same Cathedral."—*MSS. Bowtell*, vi. 2197.

Manor. In Doomsday Book no mention is made of any church at Hinton: Alan, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, son-in-law to William the Conqueror, was then Lord of the Manor, which had previously belonged to Editha, wife of Edward the Confessor; it was held, temp. Hen. III., as parcel of the Earldom of Richmond, by Peter de Savoy, and his successor in that honour, John, Duke of Brittany;[8] as we find, in the *Rot. Hundred. temp. Ed. I.* p. 53, "Dñt q̄d Petrus de Sabaudia tenuit man'ium de Hinton dono H. Reg' p̄ris dñi R. nūc quod est de honore Richem'. Dñt q̄d hoīes de Hinton solverūt Saero de Frivill[9] duas marc', q no ve'nnt ad inquisicoem unde nūc sūt districti p p'dcis denar'." The Parish Church, however, must have been built before the middle of the thirteenth century, as we then find the Manor of Hinton Nether Hall, with the Advowson of the Church, held of the Honour of Richmond by the Hintons, from whom the Manor passed to the Moubrays.[1] By the Hintons the Advowson was sold for six score marks to Hugh de Balsham, who was Bishop of Ely from 1257 to 1286. The original deed of sale is among the archives of Ely, and is copied by Cole[2], and runs thus—"Johēs Filius Johis de Hynton dat & confirmat Hugoni Elyensi Epō & successoribus suis unā acrā Terræ suæ cu' p̄tii[3] in Hynton, una cū advocacoe Eccl̄ie de Hynton . . . . Habendā et Tenend. deas Acrā & Advocacoem bene libere &c. reddendo inde annuatim pro oi (omni) servicio &c. unum Clavum Cariofolii."[4] It would also appear that for some years previous to the sale of the Advowson, Bishop Balsham held it of its possessors 'in Elecmosynam;' we find mention made of this fact, in a Survey of the Honour of Richmond, made in the tenth year of Edward I., before Thos. de Normanville and Joh. de Crokeslee, and copied by Cole, IX. 234: where under 'Hinton' we read,

[8] Lysons 211. Dugd. Baron. i. 50.
[9] Le Sieur de Freville, of Little Shelford.
[1] Rot. Esch. 6. Ric. II.
[2] MSS. IX. 112.
[3] cum pertinentiis.
[4] Cloves.

"Item dicunt quod Johannes filius Johannis tenet in eadem villa dimid. feodi Militis, cum Advocatione Ecclesiæ, et valet xx^{l}. per annum. Et Hugo Eliens. Episcopus habet Advocationem Ecclesiæ cum una acra terræ in Elemos. a tempore octo annorum.

Of the Hinton family we find the following slight notice in the Life of Bishop Lisle, printed in the first Vol. of Leland's Collectanea, pt. ii. p. 607. 'Hugo de Hinton nobilis armiger filius Joannis de Hinton, pugnavit tempore Ed. III. una cum patre Gul. de Hinton, milite, in transmarinis partibus. Et in regno Hispaniæ contra inimicos crucis Christi. Qua in pugna Gul. de Hinton miles occisus est, et Hugo in lumbis, pæne ad mortem, vulneratus; sed ex vulnere postea convaluit.' They appear before the end of the reign of Edward III. to have removed to the parish of Stretham, as in Bishop Montacute's Registers we find several licenses from time to time, granted to 'Ralph de Hynton' to hear Mass in his Chapel at Thetford, in that parish.

Appropriation.

In the year 1335, John Hotham, Bishop of Ely, finding upon inquiry that the revenues of S. Peter's College were not sufficient for the proper maintenance of the Scholars, but that they would be obliged by reason of their poverty to separate before the close of the academical year, was induced to appropriate the Rectory of Cherry-Hinton to that College; which appropriation was in the same year confirmed by John Crauden, the Prior, and the Convent of Ely. The deed of confirmation is an interesting one, we therefore subjoin it entire.

Confirmatio Eccliæ de Hinton, Scholaribus Domus Sti Petri Cantebr.

Universis &c. Frater Johannes de Crauden, Prior Eccliæ Cath. Elyen. et ejusdem loci Conventus Sal. in Dno. Noveritis nos Literas Venerab. Patris nostri Dni. Johannis de Hotham, Dei gra. Episcopi Elyensis, inspexisse et legisse, sub eo, qui sequitur, tenore. Johannes permiss. Divinâ Epūs Elyensis, Dilectis in X^{to} filiis Magro. et Scholaribus Domus nostræ S. Petri Cantebrigg. nostræ Dioceseos, Sal, gratiam, et Benedictionem. Inter cætera quæ cælestis

Agricolæ summa Benignitas plantavit in Horto Militantis Ecclesiæ, illa decet Collegia dignis Honoribus accolere, et favoribus prosequi gratiosis, in quibus Divinis Obsequiis frequenter insistitur, et ad Honorem Dei et Sacrosanctæ Eccl̄iæ, et orthodoxæ Fidei incrementum, fructuosa scientia germinatur. Audivimus siquidem, ex fide dignorum Relatu, et id sæpius de facto manifeste comprobatur, quod Facultates, per recolendæ Memoriæ Dnm Hugonem de Balsham, quondam Epūm Elyens. Prædecessorem nostrum, dictæ Domus fundatorem, eidem Domui assignatæ et concessæ, vobis pro sustentatione vestra per annum integrum competenti, alia onera eidem Domui incumbentia debite supportando, modernis temporibus non sufficiunt, quia Collegium vestrum ante anni finem disgregari ob sustentationis defectum dolenter oportebit. Hinc est quod nos paupertatem vestram Paterno et gementi respicientes affectu, attendentes etiam, quod quanto Domus prædicta opulentioribus facultatibus ditata fuerit, et augmentata, tanto vos, et vobis imbi successuri, Deo devotis famulari, laudabiliter proficere poteritis in Scientia literarum; Egestatem vestram et inopiam, Spiritus Sancti, ut speramus, gratia inspirati, duximus relevandam. Pensantes utiq' pium esse nedum Domos seu Collegia hujusmodi constituere et fundare, quin potius constructa et fundata ad Dei Honorem, et Fundantium animarum Salutem, pia Clementia confovere et caritativis suffragiis ampliare; Ecclesiam igitur de Hinton, Dīoc et Patronatus nostri, vobis et Collegio vestro, ac Domui vestræ prædictæ, pro vestræ ac successorum vestrorum Scolarium in eadem residentium, et Scientiis Theologiæ et Philosophiæ insistentium, ac Ministrorum vestrorum, et suorum sustentationis præsidio, cæterorumque omnium dictæ Domus Supportatione, immo pro Sustentatione duorum Presbyterorum, nostrorum et Successorum nostrorum Episcoporum Elyensium, (quam citius dictam Eccl̄iam in manum vestram devenire, et pacifice existere contigerit,) Divina in Eccl̄ia B. Petri Cant. dictæ nostræ Dioc. perpetuo celebraturorum, Intuitu caritatis appropriamus, annectimus et quantum in nobis est, damus, concedimus, applicamus, et assignamus vobis et Scolaribus in dicta Domo vobis succedentibus, post primam Vacationem ejusdem perpetuo possidendam, Juribus Episcopalibus et Archidiaconalibus et Eccl̄iæ nostræ Elyensis dignitate in omnibus semper salvis. Reservata nobis et Successoribus nostris collatione ad Vicarium Eccl̄iæ ejusdem, salvis quoque Vicariis ejusdem Vicariæ Portionibus et Proventibus, ad eandem vicariam pertinentibus et assignatis. In cujus Rei testimonium Sigill. nostrum præsentibus duximus apponendum. Dat. apud Manerium nostrum de Hatfeld Episcopi 8° Cal. Sept. A.D. 1335 et consecrationis nostræ 19°.—MSS. Baker, xxxviii. 147.

Bishop Hotham died in 1337, probably before the Rectory had become vacant, so that he was unable to carry into effect his design: at any rate, whatever the reason might be, certain it is the College did not obtain possession of the Rectory, either on this first, or on the second appropriation, which

was made by Simon de Langham,[5] Bishop of Ely from 1362 to 1366: though we find from Abp. Parker's Cambridge[6] that Simon Montacute, Bishop of Ely from 1337 to 1345, gave them the *Advowson*, and in the Petition of the College to Bishop Langham for the Appropriation, the Church is said to be '*of their Patronage.*' We find from the *Certificatorium factum Thes. et Baron. de Scaccio*, Feb. 1, 1449, that "Simon de Langham Dnus Dnus olim Epus Eliens. mediante licentiâ Edw. D. G. olim Regis Angliæ, dedit, et annexavit, appropriavit, et incorporavit in perpetuum Eccliam de Hinton, Mro et Scholaribus Coll. S. Petri. Ipsi tamen Mri et Scholares vigore appropriationis, &c. prædictæ possessionem non fuerunt adepti."[7] The failure of this plan was caused by the translation of Langham to Canterbury before the vacancy of the Rectory, which was "given by his successor, John Barnet, to another, so that the union took not effect."[8] Barnet, however, does not appear to have gained anything by thus setting aside his predecessor's acts; for we learn from the Ely Books, that Rob. de Braybroke, by virtue of the Pope's proviso, ejected Stephen Randolf, Barnet's nominee, and extorted the Rectory from the Fellows of Peter-House,[9] who however obtained it permanently from Bishop Fordham, March 20, 1395.[1] The deed of appropriation is curious, and may be found in Baker's MSS. xxxi. 232, Cole, xxiv. 254.[2] The College, as before, plead extreme and 'notorious' poverty, and set forth that 'Bishop Balsham's Foundation had not as yet been properly

[5] Bak. xxxi. 232. Cole, xxiv. 254. Vet. Reg. Coll. S. Pet. p. 67. Bentham's Ely, 159.

[6] History of Cambridge, p. 9, Bentham's Ely, p. 159.

[7] Bak. xxviii. 56.

[8] Godwin de Præsul. Anglican. 265. Cole, xxiv. 254.

[9] MSS. Bowtell, Paroch. Antiq. p. 32.

[1] Vet. Reg. Coll. S. Pet. pp. 67—77.

[2] *Godwin de Præsul. Anglican.* p. 265: "Simon de Langham Rectoriam de Hinton appropriavit Coll. S. Pet. cassavit Joannes Barnet, redintegravit vero Joannes Fordham." The deed is dated from the Bishop's Manor of Somersham, in Lincoln Diocese, so that Langham was obliged to obtain a license from that Bishop to appropriate the church.—*Vet. Reg. Coll. S. Pet.* p. 70. The confirmation of the appropriation by Archbishop Arundel and Pope Gregory 11. are to be found in the same volume, pp. 73, 74.

endowed, nor furnished with the offices and buildings necessary for it; neither were the revenues sufficient for the support of a Master and fourteen Scholars.' Wherefore they had prayed the Bishop to appropriate the church of 'Hynton,' of their patronage, to them, whose rents, the Vicar's portion, and other burdens deducted, did not exceed the annual profit of £30. sterling, according to the taxation of tithes. Whereupon the Bishop, considering that it had been the design of Bishop Simon Langham, in his time, to unite it to them, and did so, yet the College had not got possession (it being then in the patronage of the See of Ely), because his immediate successor, John Barnet, on the death of the Rector, gave it to another, by which means the union took not effect. Also considering that few works of piety could be more pleasing to God than contributing to the support of poor scholars, giving themselves to the study of liberal arts, who might hereafter be able to stand forth manfully, as a firm bulwark in defence of the orthodox faith, then attacked by diverse perverse and sacrilegious doctrines, (probably in allusion to the tenets of the Lollards and of Wickliffe, which were now beginning to make their way in England,) the Bishop with consent of the Chapter of Ely, and after an exact examination by faithful persons, finding the allegations of the College to be true, and that it was necessary learned men should be planted in the Church, he pronounces with the license of King Richard II. and the consent of the Prior and Church of Ely, the Church of Hynton appropriate to the College of S. Peter . . . on the decease or demission of the present Rector thereof: with a competent portion to the Vicar excepted, the College being to pay as an indemnification to the Bishops of Ely an annual pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* on S. Michael's day, in the Palace of Ely. Given at Somersham, 20 Mar. 1395.

After this the College entered upon undisturbed possession of the Rectory, and in 1403, we find 'a certificatory from

the Masters and Scholars of S. Peter's, that they had only one benefice with cure of souls, viz. the Vicarage of Hynton, at the value of 10 pounds.'[3]

Status Rectoriæ.

About this time the following document appears to have been drawn up, which we find in the Vet. Reg. of Peter-House,[4] p. 88, giving us an interesting statistical account of the Rectory in very early times:

"Md q̄d Rector de Hynton debet habere Taurum et Verrem et oves sine numero.
Itm in redditibs Tenecīum annuatim. xiiij*s*. ij*d*.
Itm habet Sectam ad Curiam Tenecīum suorū duobus Tempibūs an̄ Lete.
It Gleba Eccl̄ie ij acr.
It Gleba Rectorie ex acr.
It Molendinū aquaticum jam destructum.
It in prato. ij acr.
It potest habere Querruriā[5], et via' sine Præjudicio alicujus.
It xij Capon. et iv Gallin. a Tenentibs.
It Tenent falcabunt Pratū Rectoris et per certos dies mundabunt Bladum,[6] et in autūpno metent seu secabunt.

Onera dicte Rectorie.

Imp'mis in ij lampad in Choro ij*s*. per annū.
[7]Itm Stramen de Frumento ij Vicibus, sc. in Natali et in Pascha.
Itm in Procuracōibus Archidiaconi. xij*d*.
Sinodalia solvit Vicarius non Rector ibid'.
Md eciam q' qū Archidiaconus et ejus Official. visitat apud Hynton solet ibi pndere[8] sūptibus Vicarii et non Collegii.
De Decimis terrar' ptinentibs dcæ Eccliæ de Hynton, et existent' in Parochia de Teversham pt eccia' in dcis Rentalibus."

Archdeacon's Book.

The following inventory of Church furniture is taken from a MS. volume in the Library of

[3] Cole, ix. 200.
[4] See also Cole, xii. 153.
[5] A quarry, and a road to it.
[6] Wheat, *le bled*.
[7] Straw, and more frequently rushes, were used to strew on the pavement of the church, particularly at the great Festivals, or other solemn occasions: in the accounts of S. Margaret's, Westminster, we find 1544, *Paid for rushes against the Dedicacion day* 0, 1, 5. *Mats*, however, were in use at the same time; for instance, ib. 1538, *Item, paid for matts for the parishioners to kneel upon when they reverenced their Maker—price*.. 0, 4, 4.
[8] *Prandere*. At the Visitations of the Bishop, or Archdeacon, a dinner was always expected from the Incumbent, or the parish.—*Walberswick Accounts*. "1480, *The Suffragan his dinner cost* 0, 1, 6. 1483, *his dinner* 0, 8, 6. 1488, *the Archdeacon's dinner and wine*, 0, 3, 4."

Caius College,[a] comprising various particulars, compiled for the use of the Archdeacon of Ely: at its commencement is written, "Iste Liber pertinet ad Archidiaconum Eliensem, cum magno gaudio, et honore." The document in question is considered by Blomfield[1] to be of the date 1276, during Bishop Balsham's Episcopate: the additions in another hand, are not later than 1349: it is by no means easy to decipher, and indeed in several places is quite illegible.

Eccl̄iā de Hinton. Nō app'ata. est ibi Vicar' et Rector, et taxatur ad xxx marc', et solvit p[2] synod. ij*s*. iiij*d*. p. den. beati Petri v*s*., p. procur' xviii*d*. et st eius ornamn'ta hæc. Duo missal. bona, i legend. ī duobus volūbus iij antiph' cū psalt'ris, et aliud antiph' vetus, iij gradal' cum trop'iis,[3] et ij t'p'ia per se, i manual', i martilog' et i ordinall', vj p'ia[4] vestimentorum nova, cū ptinenciis, ij ferialia vestimenta, tres cappe chori et ij palle.[5] i frontal', tunica et dalmatica, iij cruces enee, vj phiole, et ij phiole vitree, ij Turibula cum Lanterna, et patella ad ignem. iiij calices, pix enea, viij vexilla, fons cum s'ur', velum templi. e'smator' [bonum cū s'ur'] (*there is a line through these last words, and added in a later hand*, "debile, deficiunt candelabra") una Casula,[6] tunica dalmatica. iij. tuale[7] unum cum pn'e' ex dono Magri Johīs Yaleby, amicbe et p'a amic', et duo suppell, unum pannū de auro ex dono eiusdem."

Incumbents.

The following is the most accurate list of the Rectors and Vicars that we have been able to compile. We are principally indebted for it to the investigations of Cole; though we have, in several instances, corrected his list, by reference to the Registers of the Bishop of Ely, as well as those of S. Peter's College.

[a] MSS. Caius, 204, p. 62; copied also Baker, iii. 513.

[1] *Liber Transcriptorum Eliens. Vol.* I. MSS. Gough. Bibl. Bodleian. [2] pro.

[3] *troperiis*, "Troperium, i.q. troponarius, Liber continens τρόπους, id est cantus qui cum introitu Missæ dicuntur, præsertim a Monachis."—*Ducange*. *Lyndewood* calls it *liber sequentiarum, sequentia* and *tropus* being apparently synonymous. [4] paria.

[5] "*Palla;* vestis quâ altare cooperitur, videlicet lineus pannus consecratus qui super altare ponitur, super quem extenditur corporale."—*Ducange*.

[6] A chasuble. [7] A towel or napkin.

Rectors and Vicars.

Wil. Ffool, Vicar	[8]1275
Joh. Malebraunche, Rect.	1296
[9]Ric. de Novo Castro	1315
Joh. de Besford	1328
Will. de Lymburgh	1341
R. Otyngton?	
Will. Ffraunceys	1342
Stephen Baret	1346
Thos. Loring, Rect.	1346
Rob. de Grimestone, or Gornestone, Rect. res.	1351
Joh. atte Church de Teversham	1352
[1]Stephen Randolph, Rect.	1376
[2]Rob. Braybroke, Rect.	1376
Joh. Cokkowe, Vic.	1377
Joh. Taddelowe, Vic.	1378
[3]Reginald Braybroke, Rect.	1379

Vicars.

Will. Fraunceys de Eynesbury	1382
Joh. Dernelove	1401
[4]Thos. Gerard	
Will. Baker	1426
[5]Joh. Holbrook	1436
Robert Scheppard	1451
Thos. Sheryve, ob.	1461
Joh. Fynn	1464
William Skelton, res.	1518
[6]Thomas Pernabie	1533

[8] About this time we find there was a Chapel at Hinton dedicated to All Saints of which Walter de Hinton was Chaplain, and to it belonged 6 acres of land.—*Rot. Hundred*, 8°. *Ed. I.*

[9] Collated by the Bishop of Ely. Baker, xxviii. 202.

[1] He was presented to the Rectory by Bp. Barnet, (who thus, as before noticed, frustrated its appropriation to Peter-House, made by his predecessor,) but was excluded by Rob. Braybrook, who had a Provision from the Pope.—*Cole*, ix. 141.

[2] He was probably presented before this time: in this year we find, from the Bishop's Registers, that he was excommunicated and sequestered for non-appearance before the Pope's Nuncio, and the non-payment of his dues.

[3] He was Rector of Girton; which living he exchanged with his brother Robert for Cherry-Hinton: he was the last Rector, and held the living after the appropriation to Peter-House until 1401.

[4] He exchanged this living with W. Baker, 1426, for a stall in the collegiate church of Irtlingburgh, Northamptonshire.—*Vet. Reg.* p. 78.

[5] See Blomf. Collect. p. 217.

[6] In the Vet. Reg. of Peter-House, p. 144, is a copy of his institution, wherein he is expressly charged not to favour Lutheran, or other heresies, "per ecclesiam dampnatas." About this time 13*s.* 4*d.* is paid as fee to the Scribe on institution. MSS. Caius 170, p. 53.

Vicars — *Continued.*

Reginald Whitfield	1573
Richard Pearne	1573
Richard Remmington	1577
James Scrubie	1580
James Strawley	
[7]Thos. Moigne, res.	before 1595
[8]Roger Dereham	1604
Thomas Love	1617
George Bankes, res.	1629
Will. Norwich, res.	1638
[9]Isaac Barrow, res.	1641
Bernard Skelton, res.	1660
[1]John Spurling	1663
Richard Cooke, or Cookead	1666
Samuel Holcombe	1690
Christopher Wardall	1691
Godfrey Washington	1699
Dan. Walter Dupaisy	1705
Christopher Wardell	1712
Christopher Clarkson	1730
Andrew Perne	1734
Peter Nourse	1739
Edward Osborne	1749
William Oldham	1754
W. Serocold	1758
George Borlase	1789
Theophilus Brown	1793
John Holme	1808
Bewick Bridge	1816
G. B. Paley	1833
W. Potter	1835
W. Hodgson	1836
[2]W. Nind	1838

[7] Mr Moigne became Bishop of Kilmore in 1612.

[8] In the Vet. Reg. of Peter-House, p. 449, we find a letter from Bishop Martin Heton, this year, signifying that the Vicarage was vacant.

[9] Ejected 4. Jan. 13, 1643-4.

[1] *Harl. MSS.* 4115, p. 12. A fine, "Resignacois schedula Ecclie de Hynton a Johanne Spurling, A.D. 1666, coram notario publico."

[2] We cannot here omit to mention the great courtesy, with which the members of our Society have uniformly been treated by the present Incumbent, when visiting his church; and we must ourselves beg to thank him, as well as the Rev. H. W. Cookson, of Peter-House, for their kindness in permitting us to examine the records in their possession, for the present publication.

In the foregoing list we must mention, as more especially deserving notice, Robert Braybrooke, who, as Godwin tells us,[3] Sept. 9, 1381, was promoted to the See of London by virtue of the Bull of Pope Urban IX.; he was consecrated Jan. 5, and "made Lord Chancellor in 1382, but held not that office past halfe a yeere. The yeere 1387 it seemeth there fell some disagreement betweene him and Io. of Gaunt. For Th. of Walsingham and other report, that the Londoners were so greatly exasperated against him for some foule worde given to their Bishoppe, as they sought with great tumult to kill him, and had burned his house at the Savoy if the Bishoppe himselfe had not appeased their fury." He died in 1409, and was buried in the middle of the Ladye Chapel at S. Paul's, where a magnificent Brass was laid down to his memory, representing him clothed in his pontificals, with his pastoral staff in his hand, under a rich triple canopy. An engraving of this Brass, by Hollar, is in Dugdale's S. Paul's, as well as the following legend:

Orate pro aía R. de Braybroke quondam Episcopi istius Ecclesíe, cujus corpus hic tumulatur, qui obiit vicesímo septímo die Mensis Augusti anno gratíe millesímo quadringentesímo quarto cujus aíe et omnium fidelium defunctorum ppíetur Deus. Amen. Amen.

In 1554, while Mr. Pernabie was Vicar, we find from Fox,[4] that "on the 28th day of November the Archdeacon's official visited in Hynton, where he gave in charge to present all such as did disturb the Queen's proceedings, in letting the Latine service, the setting up of their altars, and saying of masse, or any part thereof: whereby it was easie to see how these good fellowes meant to proceed, having the law once on their side, that thus readily against a manifest law, would attempt the punishment of any man."

In 1595,[5] Mr. Moigne, the Vicar, was rated "to find (jointly

[3] Godwin's Succession of English Bishops, i. 199.

[4] Acts and Monuments, iii. 98.

[5] Cole, ix.

with the Curate of Great S. Mary's) one pike furnished." And again, in 1609, Mr. Dereham is rated "for his vicarage, to find (jointly with the Vicar of Impington and Caldecote) a pair of Curols, with a pike furnished."

In 1644, the Earl of Manchester, (who, it is not uninstructive to learn, was himself, in 1651, ejected from the Chancellorship of the University for not signing the Engagement,[6]) amongst many others, ejected Isaac Barrow, Fellow of Peter-House, and Vicar of Hinton, and uncle to the more celebrated Master of Trinity: "upon which," says Walker,[7] "he retired to Oxford, and was made Chaplain to New College; but on the surrender of the garrison he was forced to shift from place to place, and suffered with the rest of the Orthodox Clergy, till the most blessed Restoration of King Charles II." Immediately after this he was restored to his Fellowship, and also elected Fellow of Eton, and was, in 1660, presented by Bishop Wren, to the Rectory of Downham, in the Isle of Ely. In 1662 he resigned his Fellowship,[8] and July the 5th, 1663, was consecrated Bishop of Man in Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster, (when his nephew, Dr. Isaac Barrow, preached the consecration sermon,) holding his Fellowship of Eton *in commendam* with that Bishoprick. In 1664 he was made Governor of the Island, by the Earl of Derby, "which office he exercised piously and prudently." "He was a great benefactor, especially to the Clergy of Man, and did collect," says Wood, "by his great care and pains, £1081 8*s.* 4*d.*, with which he bought all the Impropriations from the Earl of Derby, and settled them on the Clergy, as every one had need." He also, besides many other good works, established schools in the parishes throughout the Island, and founded scholarships at Trinity College, Dublin, "that in time there might be a more learned Clergy."[9] In 1669, March 21st,

[6] Baker, xxv. 195.

[7] Walker's Sufferings, p. 152. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ii. 1140.

[8] Carter's Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, p. 47.

[9] Biograph. Britan. Wood's Athen. Oxon. v. ii. p. 111. "To whose industry," says

he was translated to S. Asaph,[1] to which diocese he was no inconsiderable benefactor; repairing and releading the Cathedral church, for the maintenance of the fabrick and Choir, of which he appropriated several rectories. He also laid out a considerable sum on the Episcopal Palace, and in 1678 built an Alms-house for eight poor widows, and endowed it with £12 a year for ever. His design for erecting a Free School, though interrupted by his death, was carried out by his successor, Bishop Lloyd, who, in 1687, obtained from Barrow's executors £200 for this purpose. "This most worthy Prelate," says Wood, "died at Shrewsbury, about noon, on Midsummer-day 1680, and on the 1st of July his Corps was decently inter'd by Dr. Nich. Stratford, Dean of S. Asaph, on the South side of the West Door of the Cathedral. Over his Grave was laid a large flag-stone, and another over that supported on Pedestals. On the lower Stone is the following Inscription, engraven on a Brass Plate, which was composed by the Bishop himself.

Exuviæ Isaaci Asaphensis Episcopi, in manum Domini depositæ, in spem lætæ resurrectionis, per sola Christi merita. O vos transeuntes in Domum Domini, Domum Orationis, orate pro Conservo vestro, ut inveniat Misericordiam in die Domini.

"As soon as this epitaph was put up," continues Wood, "the contents thereof flew about the nation by the endeavours of the *godly* faction, (then plump'd up with hopes to carry on their diabolical designs, upon account of the Popish Plot, then in examination and prosecution,) to make the world believe that the said Bishop died a Papist, and that the rest of the Bishops were Papists also, or at least Popishly affected; and especially for this reason, that they adhered to his Majesty, and took part with him at that time against the said *Faction*, who endeavoured to bring the nation into confusion by their

Sacheverell, History of Man, p. 118, "is owing all that little Learning amongst us; and to whose Prudence and Charity the poor Clergy owe the Bread they eat."

[1] Godwin de Præsulibus, p. 644. Regist. Sheld. f. 54. Wood's Athenæ, v. ii. p. 1154.

usual trade of lying and slandering, which they have always hitherto done to carry on their ends; such is the religion of the *Saints*. But so it is: let them say what they will, that the said Bishop was a virtuous, generous, and godly man, and a true son of the Church of *England*."[2]

In 1676, the following entry occurs,[3] "The Inhabitants 40. No Recusants. 1 Dissenter:" and in 1685 there were "about 250 Communicants." Dissent does not appear to have thriven at Hinton, for on Bishop Greene's Visitation in 1728, we find this entry, "Cherry-Hinton £22. Peter-House Patron. Mr. Geo. Birkett Curate, not resident. Families 71. Souls 290. *Five Dissenters*." The population at the census of 1831 was 574 souls, the parish containing about 2043 acres.

Registers.

The Parish Register dates back as far as 1538, the year in which Cromwell, then Vicar-general, issued his injunction with regard to them: it is not however to be inferred that the existing volume is of that date; for in the last of the Constitutions of the Synod of the Province of Canterbury, held in 1597,[4] it was ordained that the parish books, most of which had before that time been kept on paper, "*libris chartaceis*," should be transcribed on parchment, and so kept for the future; each page of the transcript being signed by the Minister and Churchwardens, "*gardiani*" of the church.[5] And so it is in the present case, every page up to the year 1604 being signed by Mr. Moigne, Vicar, and his Churchwardens; which fact has so far deceived some wise man of the parish, as to induce him, in 1720, to make an entry in the book to the effect, that by calculation he had discovered that Mr. Moigne had been sixty-six years Minister of the parish, and had had the same Churchwardens for fifty-nine years;

[2] Ibid. Biograph. Britan.

[3] Cole, vol. ix. p. 7.

[4] Cardwell's Synodalia, i. 160.

[5] Another instance of this may be found at Bishopsbourne church, Kent, the scene of the ministrations of Richard Hooker, where his signature first occurs to the register of 1566, though he was not presented till 1595; a circumstance which has caused some perplexity to those who have examined the books with reference to Hooker's history.

whereas, unfortunately, the Vicar in question was not so many years old at the time of his death. Transcripts of the entries, which possess no particular interest,[6] may be found in Cole, vol. xliv.

The volume bears as its motto,

Hic puer ætatem, hic Vir sponsalia noscat
Hic decessorum funera quisque sciat.

The Parish Accounts do not extend beyond the middle of the 18th century: some of the items are amusing:

1766–7. Covering Pulpit-Cushion 0, 19, 0. 1783. Making up a new Cushion for Pulpet, Mr. Serocold found velvet, 1, 2, 0. 1776. To Thomas Crick *for pretending to correct the Sundial*, 0, 1, 0.

Terrier.

The following Terrier of Church property in Hinton parish is preserved among the documents relating to the Diocese of Ely, in S. Mary's Church. It is dated May 16, 1663.

A Terry of what belongs to the Vicarage.

A house or tenement with three roodes of ground, being an orchard, abutting west on the comon streete and east on the ground of the parsonage.

One litell close containyng 3 roodes of ground lying east of the comon streete, abutting north on the way leading to Fulborne.

One piece of ground inclosed containyng halfe an akre lying south in the parsonage ground, abutting against the place called Mile End.

[6] Among the baptisms we find—
Nov. 13, 1703. Sarah Langran, a Quaker.
June 12, 1737. Mary Heard, a converted Jew.
We also find a list of confirmations by Bishop Wren, at S. Vigor's, Fulbourne, Sept. 17, 1639, the candidates for that rite being presented by their sponsors.

The Church.

We have already seen that there is no mention of any church at Hinton at the time of the Conquest; the earliest notice of it being about the middle of the 13th century, when the Advowson was purchased by Bishop Hugh de Balsham. The general character of the existing edifice is Early-English, of remarkably pure character and well executed detail: it consists of a Chancel and Nave of the above period, with north and south Aisles, a low square Tower at the west end, a Sacristy on the north, and a Porch on the south side, all of late Perpendicular work.

We are fortunate enough to possess two detailed architectural descriptions of this Church, drawn up before the end of the last century; one by Blomefield, in the Gough Collection in the Bodleian Library, the other by Cole, MSS. IX. p. 140. The latter is not quite so minute as Cole's accounts generally are, for which he apologizes in the following feeling manner. "Sep. 3, 1773. Dining at Mr. Serocold's, I walked into the Church, but had no time then to take the few Inscriptions in it, as his family was with us, or part of it, and that not being convenient for such purposes." Again, on Rogation Sunday, May 8, 1774, he tells us that he officiated at Hinton, and tried to take some notes, but was annoyed by "Mr. Serocold's four daughters, who surrounded him, and narrowly watched his every motion." Yet, notwithstanding all these interruptions, his account enters into sufficient detail to shew us how much this Church, in common with most of our ecclesiastical buildings, has suffered during the last seventy years. The loss of a Clerestory, two Parcloses, an entire set of oaken seats with poppy-heads, besides brasses, painted glass, and other subsidiary features, is indeed a considerable one, and, in the present day, all but irreparable; and of all these since 1774 has this Church been deprived: would that we could say this was a solitary case.

Exterior.

Chancel.

The most interesting part of the present structure is the Chancel, which (with the exception of its low Debased roof, and a poor Tudor East window of five lights,) retains, in the main, its original features. The arrangement and design of this portion of the Church are singularly chaste and beautiful, and are generally considered to be unsurpassed by any building of the same style in the County. It consists of four bays, divided by bold and beautiful buttresses, each containing two lancets, above and below which a string is carried along on either wall; which on the south side is brought over a door-way, richly moulded both within and without, and having on the outside a single shaft in either jamb. This is the Priest's door, of which a partial view is obtained in the engraving. Above it the couplet lancets are shorter, being, as it were, encroached upon by the necessities of construction. On the north side the masonry is much mutilated and disarranged; the buttresses of the Nave as well as of the Chancel are patched with brick; and altogether this side is in a very dilapidated condition. The Sacristy is a poor and late Tudor structure, at the north-eastern part of the Chancel, measuring internally twelve feet by ten. An ugly brick chimney is carried up on the outside against one of the buttresses. The interior door-way is four-centered, with meagre discontinuous mouldings. Some ingenuity, however, has been displayed by the architect of it, in rearranging above it the string and shortened shafts of the arcade. Below the step is a plain and very ancient stone coffin laid down in the pavement.

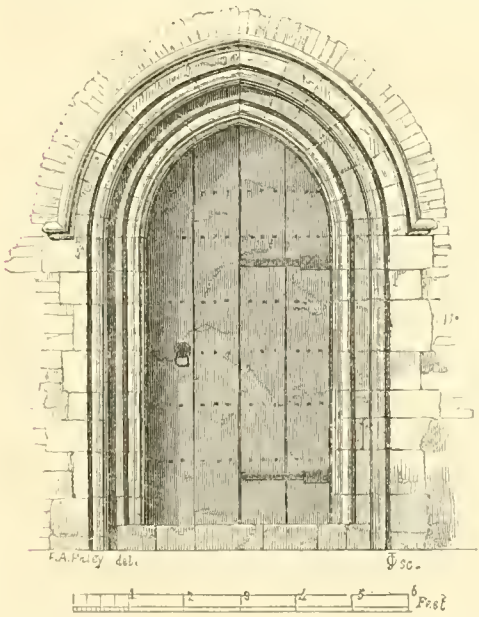
Nave.

The Nave, as we stated, possesses north and south Aisles, each of which has six Perpendicular windows of three lights; those in the S. Aisle having flatter arches, and slightly different tracery from those on the opposite side. The buttresses are massive, and of considerable pro-

jection: they appear to be in part reconstructed from others of earlier date, as some of the strings and weatherings correspond closely with those in the Chancel. From a rude sketch[1] of Cole's we learn that the Clerestory contained plain Tudor windows of three lights, probably of the same date with the east and west windows. In his time also the roof was leaded; it is now covered with tiles, which were substituted for the original covering in 1793, the lead being sold to defray, in part, the expense of the repairs.

Porch.

There is a south Porch of Tudor character, very poor in design and much patched with brick. The interior door-way is finely moulded, and once had jamb-shafts, of which the capitals alone remain. There is also a good north door-way with bold continuous roll-and-fillet mouldings.



This is of the original Early-English work, the walls of both the Aisles below the windows having apparently never been

[1] There is also a poor engraving of the Church in its present state in the Gentleman's Magazine, lxx. p. 321.

disturbed. This is proved by an Early-English string, which is carried underneath the windows internally, and rises in an elegant stilted hood above the door-ways both on the north and south sides. The edge of the arch on the inside of the north door-way is chamfered as far as the impost with great nicety and characteristick effect.

Tower.

The Tower, which stands at the west end of the Nave, is a very poor and plain composition of late date, and quite devoid of ornament. It is embattled, has diagonal buttresses at the west end, and is divided by string-courses into three stages; the uppermost of which has square-headed windows, of two lights, on each face. The west window is Tudor, of three lights. At the south-western corner is a newel-staircase, which encroaches on that side so as to thrust this window somewhat northward in respect of the belfry-arch.

Interior.

Chancel.

The internal decorations of the Chancel especially deserve our admiration: a rich and lofty arcade of thirteen arches, supported, as Cole says, "Cathedral fashion on fair small pillars, very long and slender," extends along the north and south walls. The shafts are banded at about mid-height, and the arches themselves are cinquefoiled and deeply moulded. These arcades are pierced in a series of couplet lancets, one arch between each couplet being left blank; but on the north side all the lights have of late years been blocked.

Piscina and Sedilia.

The Piscina and Sedilia are remarkably elegant, but a particular description is not needed, as the elevation view conveys an accurate idea of their design and details. They are in a mutilated and neglected condition, the green damp and masses of whitewash having permanently injured their original beauty: indeed Cole's remark, "that the whole Chancel is squalid and dirty," might

no long time since have been with too great justice applied to its condition, at least if its ancient state be admitted as the standard of cleanliness, order, and perfect repair; though some improvement has lately taken place, chiefly in consequence of a drain having been carried round the outside of the walls. The arrangements of the Altar are wretchedly meagre and paltry, with a tasteless Reredos in the revived Pagan style, erected by W. Watson, brother to the Bishop of S. David's, as the following Epitaph on a slab in front of the rails testifies:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
MR. WILLIAM WATSON, BORN
AT HULL IN THE COUNTY OF
YORK. IN TESTIMONY OF HIS
LOVE TO RELIGION AND THE
DECENCY OF GOD'S WORSHIP
HE BEAUTIFIED THIS CHANCEL
AND ERECTED THIS ALTAR: AND
IN GRATITUDE TO THE PLACE OF
HIS NATIVITY, ENDOWED
THE HOSPITAL THERE BUILT BY
HIS BROTHER THOMAS LORD
BISHOP OF SAINT DAVID'S.
HE DIED DEC. 2. A.D. 1721,
AGED 84.

On the same slab are engraved his arms—on a chevron between 3 martlets, 3 crescents, for Watson.

The ancient stalls, Cole tells us, had, even in his time, gone to decay from damp and neglect. There are scarcely any vestiges of them at present; their place being supplied by some deal forms for school-children.

Chancel Arch. The Chancel is divided from the Nave by a lofty arch, of three channeled or fluted orders, springing from clustered piers. The crown of the arch has been much injured by an ugly square window, opened just above it, for what possible reason it is very difficult to conceive. Whatever may have been its use when first made, its present mischievous effects are very apparent; for the

arch having been thereby weakened, and a settlement of the foundations of the southern pier taken place, this part of the Church has been placed in no small peril, as is evident from a considerable thrust outward of the east wall of the south Aisle.

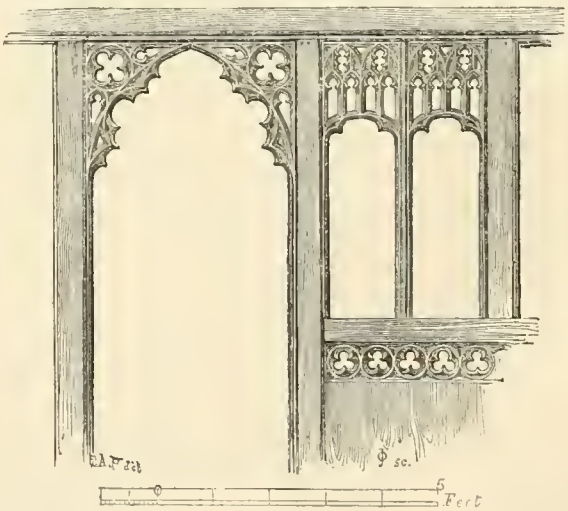
The plan of the piers is complex, consisting of five beaded shafts, between each of which a smaller nook-shaft ascends, as in the Nave piers, and passing through the astragal, dies into the capital. Thus on each side three shafts are presented to view, both from the Chancel and the Nave; and from the latter, where they group continuously with the similar members of the northern and southern responds, a cluster of considerable depth and beauty is produced.

Pulpit and Reading-pue.

The Pulpit, which, together with the Reading-pue, is of late Jacobean work, was in 1829[2] removed from its former position against the second pier of the north side, to the north-west corner of the Chancel-arch—probably its original, certainly its most appropriate, place.

Rood-screen.

The Rood-screen is of late Perpendicular character, and little merit: a portion of it is represented in the engraving.

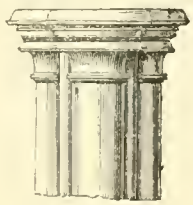


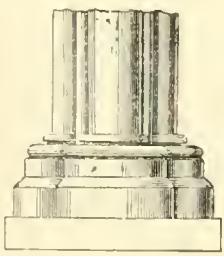
[2] Parish Accounts, July 1829. "Agreed that the Pulpit and Desk should be removed, and two Pews erected in their place."

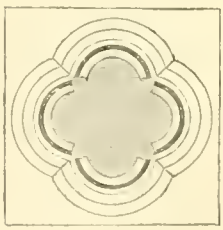
The lower panels, as late as 1774,[3] were curiously painted with Our Lady of Pity, S. Mary Magdalene, and other Saints, "though chiefly decaying": they are now quite obliterated, as the whole screen has been painted oak colour. Blomefield[4] also mentions the legends—Johannes electus, Virgo Mater pietatis et—Maria Salomee, Maria Magdalene, as existing when he wrote.

Nave.

The Nave is separated from the Aisles by rows of five deeply moulded Early-English arches, "very costly finished," says Cole, "but not in so high a taste as the Chancel-arches." The four piers, and two responds, consist of half shafts, having elaborate stilted bases on square plinths: the plan and mouldings of all these are given in the wood-cuts. The form of the arches is what is technically called *drop*, or something flatter than equilateral: the mouldings of the labels, architraves, and bases, are of rich detail and delicate execution. The last, as might be expected, are much mutilated, not only from damp and its usual concomitant, the cankering green mould, but from the softness of the material (clunch), and the havock made on them by encroaching pues or the careless occupants of contiguous seats. It is not very often that we find in a country church Nave piers and arches of pure Early-English work, at least of the more finished description; for where they do occur of this date they are almost invariably plain, the piers single round or octagonal columns, and the arches having simply chamfered edges. The Nave being, for the most part, unencumbered with pues, allows these fine piers to be seen in their full proportions, and the







[3] Cole, vol. ix.; Blomef. Collect. p. 2.

[4] MSS. Collectanea, p. 341, Gough Coll.

effect is particularly good. The roof, which was erected on the fall of the Clerestory about 1792, is an unsightly structure, with the compartments between the tie-beams cieled at the collar and sides.

Aisles.

The Aisle windows are of late Perpendicular character, but, as we have said, stand in all probability upon the basement part of the walls of the original structure. The roof of the north Aisle is good, of plain slanting timbers, resting on embattled corbels, which are supported by angels bearing shields, emblazoned with the following charges:—i. The Cross of S. George. ii. Three Crowns, for the Bishoprick of Ely. iii. A Fess between two Chevrons; probably for Sir John Lisle, of Wilbraham, K.G. and High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire in 1353. iv. A Fess between six Annulets; probably for William Avenell, who sat in the Parliament of Edward III. in 1328, or John Avenell, of Gamlingay, High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire 1377. v. Three Escallops within a bordure engrailed. vi. Three Pallets. The third of these shields occurs also on the Rood-screen at Barton Church, and on the south door at Little Wilbraham. The sixth coat is probably that of S. Peter's College, and is an interesting testimony to the antiquity of three instead of four pallets in that shield, the bearings of which have lately been contested. The roof of the south Aisle is of somewhat plainer character. It is much to be regretted that the west end of the north Aisle is blocked off, and irreverently used as a dust-hole and rubbish depositary—an idle and unseemly custom, very common in the churches in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. The western part of the Nave also, in front of the Belfry-arch, is encumbered by a pile of deal boxes for the use of the singers, the entire removal of which, so destructive of the symmetry and effect of this noble Nave, is greatly to be desired. We must not forget to mention that the Aisles have, externally, some poor and coarse lion-head gurgoyles, and the window labels are all

terminated by heads, of shallow and wretched execution, but very singular in costume: the hair is long and flowing, and over the brow is a jewelled circlet. The style resembles that of Charles I. or II. more than any other that we are acquainted with; and as every one of the Perpendicular windows has the same, (that in the Tower alone excepted, which presents most melancholy contorted visages), precisely similar in form and feature, we should conclude that all the twenty-four heads had been run in plaister from the same mould, had we not serious doubts about the permanency of that material for so long a period. But to return to the interior, (out of which we have for a moment stepped to view the Aisle windows from without,) the Belfry-arch is worthy of particular attention, since it indisputably proves the existence of a church on this spot before the erection of the present structure. The jambs are clearly of semi-Norman character, though the arch itself is four centered, of the date of the Tower. The jambs are square and massive, having shallow abaci at the impost, chamfered on the under edge, with a nook-shaft on either side of the eastern face.

Belfry-arch.

The Font, the basin of which is probably coeval with the earliest part of the Church, stands to the west of the fifth[6] pier of the Nave, close to the south door: it is circular and perfectly devoid of ornament, and is now supported on a single cylindrical shaft, which in 1811[7] was substituted for the *five* on which, in Cole's time, it stood; on the west side is a rude and much mutilated kneeling-stone.

Font.

The Manorial Chapels at the eastern extremities of the Aisles were, in Cole's day, still screened off by their Pareloses; the lower panels of which were painted

Chantries.

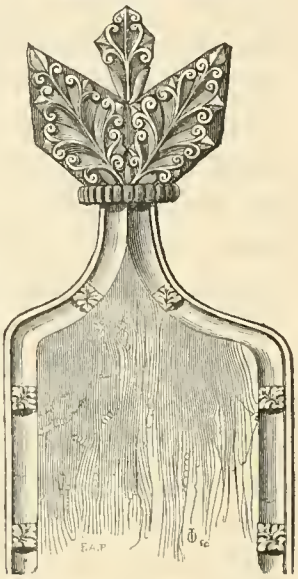
[6] We may remark once for all, that in our descriptions we always reckon from the east.

[7] In the Parish Books we find—"Aug. 13, 1811. Item, a Stone Bedestal (sic) to support the Font at the Church, 3, 4, 6. making a hole through do. for pipe 0, 5, 6. bringing it in a cart, 0, 18, 3."

with Saints and other figures: on that to the south were portraitures of a Man and Woman in prayer, in the habit of the time of Henry VI., with an inscription running partly round the Chapel—

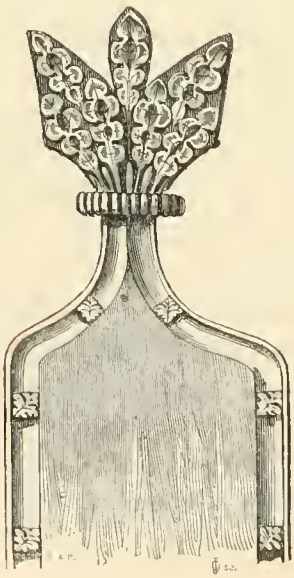
Orate pro animab Johīs Thryplawe (or Thenplew) et Margarete Uxoris ejus.

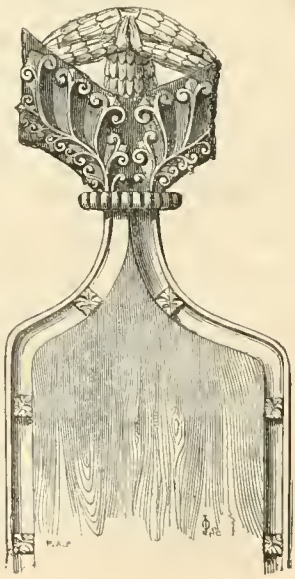
Cole also describes a Piscina as existing here; this is now plaistered up: the Parcloses have likewise been broken down, and huge square baized pews erected on the site of the Chapels.



Seats.

There are also several other large square pews immediately about the pulpit and the Chancel-arch; but the greater part of the Church is fitted with plain deal benches, by which the "*complete oaken* seats," mentioned by Cole, have been almost entirely supplanted. A few oaken benches, however, with singular





but rudely worked poppy-heads, still remain in the north Aisle, on one of which we can read a fragment of an inscription,

—ca ī deo.

Blomefield gives us the following devices and inscriptions as existing, in his day, on the heads of the seats:[8]—

On the North side:

1. Ave Maria Gracia plena.
6. Grace folwyth Gobernaunce.
8. A Sow-gelder blowing his Horn. Or you be wo in Welthe be war.
9. A Fool in a hood with a Pipe and Ball. Wyt my Pype I wel play, and wyt my Bal yf I may.
10. A Harpy. Maneryg makyth Man.

On the South side:

3. A Man playing on a Rebeck. Werte be trewe, herte be trewe.
7. A Man bidding his Beads. Euyl getyn Good, geuyt yt ageyn.
10. A Pelican in her Piety. Sic et Christus Dilexit.
11. Ecce Ancilla Domini fiat michi secundum berbum tuum.

On the Seats of the South side:

1. Delectabi in Domino.
2. A Man only. Timor Mortis conturbat me.
3. Gloria in excelsis Deo.

Of all these not one is to be found at the present day.

Altar-stone.

In the centre of the Nave lies the ancient Altar-slab, charged with its five Crosses, which are still visible, though nearly effaced by the constant tread of feet. Its dimensions are 6 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 8 in. It is greatly to be desired that this consecrated stone might at least be rescued from the profanation to which it is now necessarily subjected, from its exposed and unprotected situation. For we should consider that this very slab, on which we so lightly and carelessly tread, has been by a most solemn service dedicated to God; indeed few relicks of antiquity possess deeper claims to

[8] Collectan. Cantab. p. 2. Liber Transcriptorum Eliens. pp. 341, 343.

veneration than the displaced Altar-tables of the mediæval Church. The existence of these, though generally unsuspected, is probably by no means uncommon, especially in the more retired village churches. We believe that until some examples were discovered by the researches of the Cambridge Camden Society, none were certainly known to have escaped the frenzy of Puritanick profaneness. A list of not fewer than thirty entire and undoubted specimens is given in the fourth edition of the "Hints on Ecclesiastical Antiquities," and more are being almost daily discovered. Particular search, however, and a knowledge of the places where they are most likely to be found, namely, as in the present instance, either in the middle of the Nave, or by a door-way, where all would be compelled to tread upon them, are necessary. Frequently the Crosses are so nearly effaced, that only one, or even a part of one, exists. At the east end of the north Aisle of Coton church is an Altar-slab with only the central Cross remaining: in the Nave of Impington slight traces of one exist on a large oblong stone in the Nave: at Little Horkesley, Essex, there are two, one of which has been converted into a slab for a Brass: at Lydd, Kent, a very perfect one is laid down in the Nave: at Jorvaulx Abbey, Yorkshire, the Altar remains entire, having never been taken down: and it is probable that hundreds might yet be found with the crossed face reversed, but still unbroken, in the pavement of churches. The Crosses, it is almost needless to add, are symbolical of the Five Wounds. It was customary at the consecration to set on fire small parcels of incense laid upon each of them, and it is probable that they were also touched by the Bishop with holy chrism.

Communion Plate.

The Communion Plate is entirely modern, with the exception of a silver chalice of the date 1569, ornamented with bands of arabesque foliage worked in gold: it bears the inscription "For the Towne of Hyntoun in Cambrygsher."

Monuments.

There are at present no brasses nor ancient monuments in the church; in Cole's day there was by the Priest's door a brass of a Priest in his Eucharistick vestments, of which he gives a rude sketch. In the Chancel lies a slab 9 ft. in length by 3 ft. 9 in. in breadth, with the matrix of a flowered Cross of Decorated date, between a crescent and a star, supported on a lion: there is another smaller slab in the Nave, with two or three mutilated Lombardick letters of the legend still to be traced: this latter is probably coeval with the church. Against the north wall of the Aisle are two tablets of the sixteenth century, possessing but little merit. They are now fast rotting away, and the inscriptions are well-nigh obliterated: we are induced to give these epitaphs, copied from Cole, not as approving of their frigid tone, but merely with the view of perpetuating them:—

FRANCISCUS WISUS NUPTIS MIIII CROMWELL ET HUTTON
SEPTENAQUE OLIM PROLE BEATUS ERAM
ADDICTUS LEGUM STUDIIS VITÆQUE PROBATÆ
POST ANNOS MORIOR SEPTUAGINTA SENEX.
Obit 5 Junii, 1589.

Above is the following shield:

Party per Pale, Gules and Sable, 3 Chevronels Ermine, for Wise; impaling *Sable, on 3 Hurts as many Choughs Or, within a Bordure engrailed Gules, on a Chief Vert an Eagle displayed Argent,* for Hutton. Crest, *a Ram's Head Sable, issuing from a Ducal Coronet Or.*

On the other monument we read—

HIC JACET ANNA SUO CROMWELL VICINA MARITO
NUNC CONSORS TUMULI QUÆ FUIT ANTE TORI.
CONJUGIUM DUPLICI DITABAT PIGNORE WISI
CONCEDENS FATIS MATER HONESTA SUIS.
1556.

The north wall of the Chancel is disfigured with several unsightly but costly tablets of black and white marble, to the Serocold family; and there are a few inscribed slabs in different parts of the Church, but possessing no interest.

Bells. The Tower contains five Bells, of which two have been recast, and bear only the names of the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being; but two preserve their ancient and pious legends,

3. Omnis populus terre plaudite Domino.
4. Cum Psalmis venite ad Dominum.

Cole mentions also "a small Saints'" (or *Sance*) "Bell—hanging near the Pulpit," on the top of the Parclose separating the north chapel from the Aisle. This too has perished.

Stained Glass. There is not, at the present time, a single fragment of stained glass remaining in the church. Blomefield and Cole give us a list of the coats formerly existing in the Clerestory, among which the Royal Arms of England, and those of the See of Ely, were of most frequent occurrence: they also preserve the following inscriptions in memory of the Benefactors, by whom the windows had been glazed:

In the first Window on the North side—

Orate pro aiabus Rob. Cannewelle et benefactor suor.

In the fourth Window on the same side—

Orate pro aiabus Johannis Wrybt et Rob. Pursere.

Besides which, Blomefield mentions a window containing portraitures of the Apostles, with scrolls issuing from their mouths containing passages from the Creed.

There was also in Blomefield's time a painting of S. Christopher over the north door, the usual position of this Saint.

The material of which this, in common with most of the Cambridgeshire churches, is composed, is clunch internally, and Barnack and Ketton ashlar on the outside. The former material, if kept from the effects of damp and weather, is very durable, and retains for many centuries its original sharpness without the least deterioration: in the present instance it has suffered from damp.

Church-Yard Cross.

In the church-yard, near the south Porch, is the mutilated stem of a stone Cross, possessing no particular architectural features, but apparently of early date.

The following Measurements of the principal parts of the Church will be found, it is hoped, to give additional value to the foregoing description and accompanying illustrations:

Chancel.

	feet	inches
Total length internally	42	6
Ditto width	21	2
Height of Priest's door internally, from ground to top of label	9	0
Width of ditto	2	7
Height of ditto in the clear externally	6	6
Width of ditto	2	9
Length of Piscina and Sedilia from east to west	14	0
Height from ground to string under lancets internally	7	10
Projection of buttresses (below set-off)	2	6
Breadth of ditto	2	0
Depth of weathering	2	5
Projection above weathering	1	8
Width of lancets in the clear	1	6
Height of ditto	12	8

Nave.

Total length internally	67	0
Ditto width, between plinths of piers	21	0
Width of aisles, between walls and plinths	8	6
Height of piers from ground to top of capitals	12	0
Diameter of ditto	1	10
Plinth, square	3	0
Height of ditto	0	8

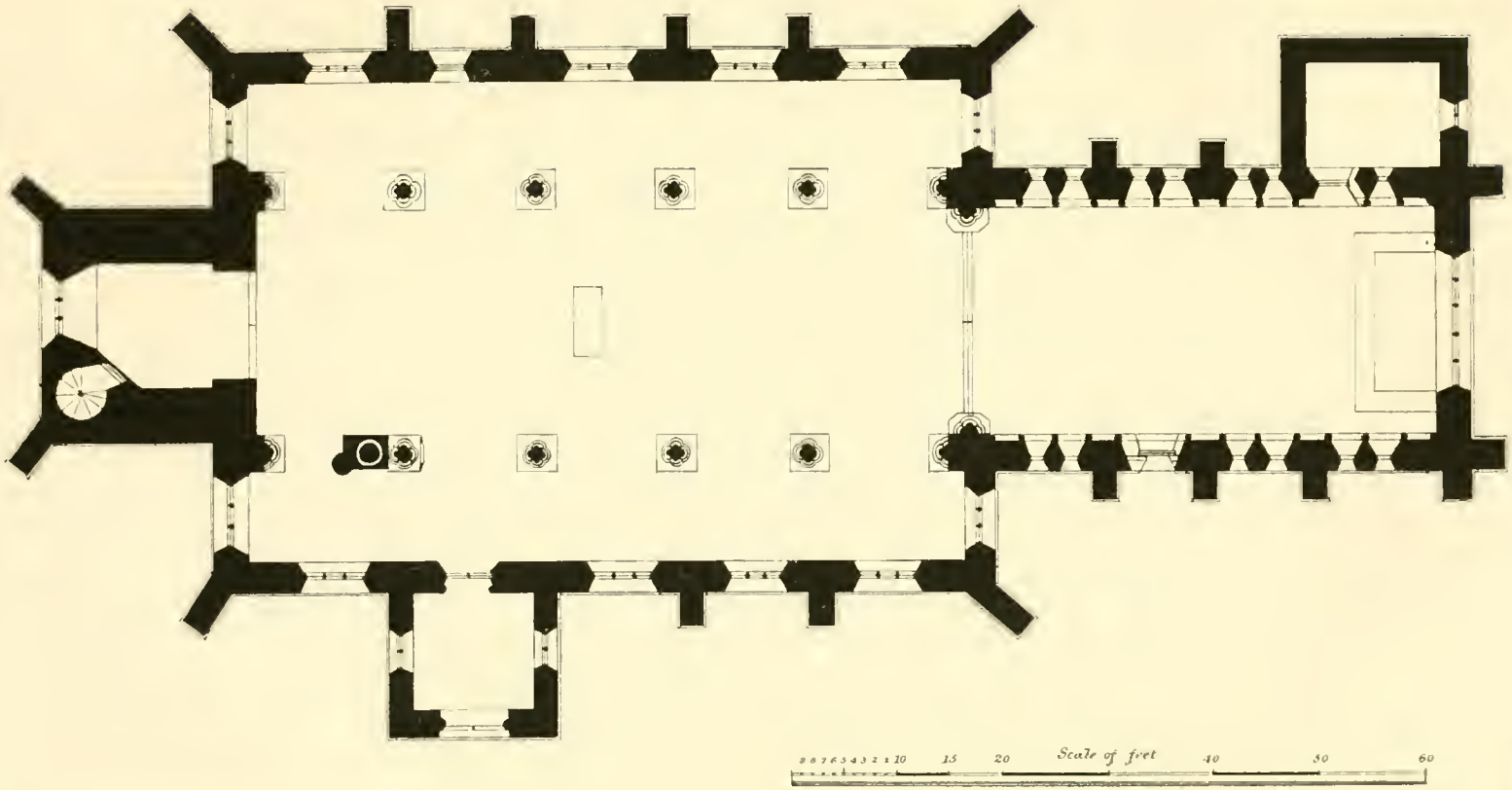
	feet	inches
Height of base above plinth	1	2
Depth of capital	1	0
Projection of ditto	0	6
Width of arch mould from label (inclusive) to soffit	1	7
Span of arches, between plinths	9	10
Span of belfry-arch	10	5
Height of piers of ditto, from ground to top of impost	15	9
Thickness of wall across the jambs	3	9
Total height of north doorway, inside	10	7
Ditto width	5	8
Total height of south doorway, inside	12	0
Ditto width	7	4

Tower.

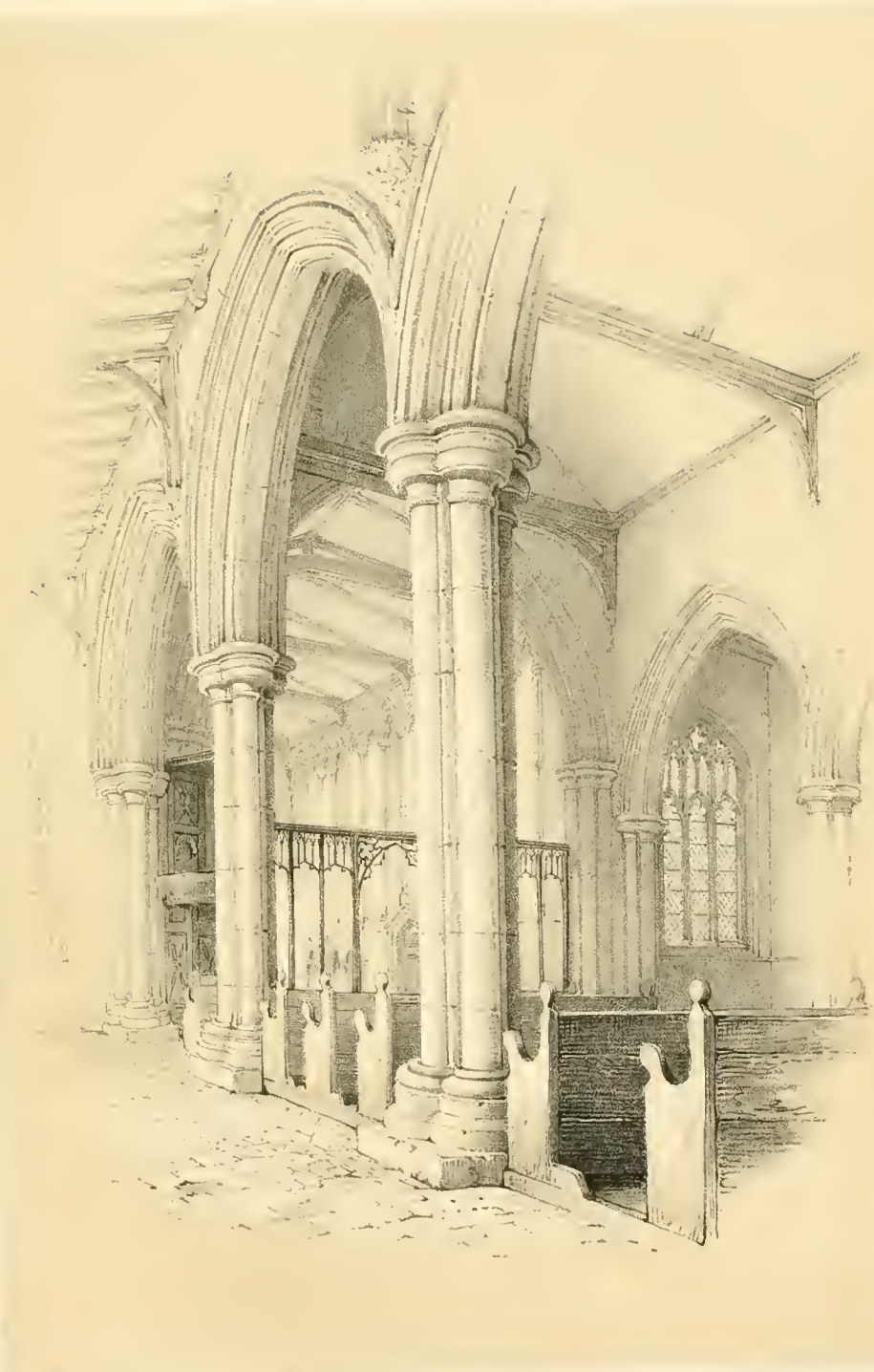
Length internally from east to west	15	4
Ditto width, from north to south	11	5

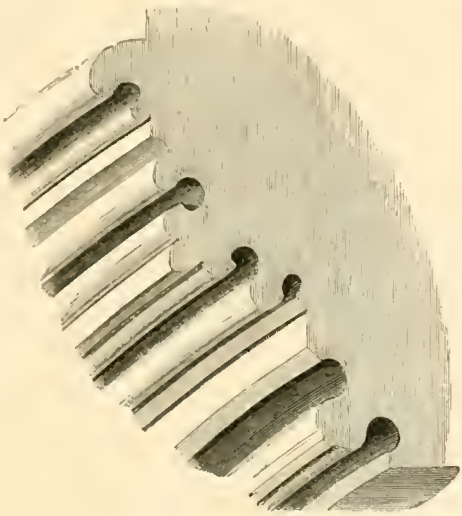
Porch.

Length internally from north to south	13	0
Ditto width, from east to west	11	2



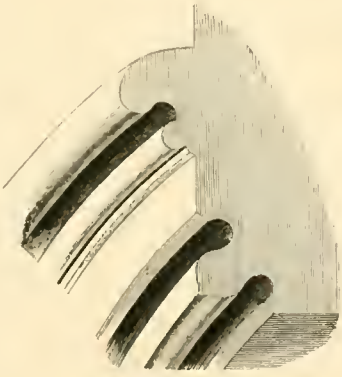
Metcalfe & Palmer Lithe Cambridge





Priest's Door (exterior).

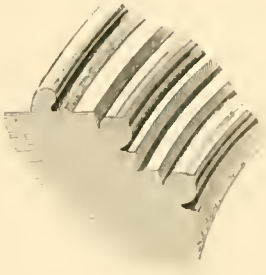
Door, S. Porch.



Priest's Door (interior).

Pier Arch.

Arch Mould, Sedilia.



Door, North Aisle.

Base of Nave Piers.

Base of Shafts, Chancel Arcade.

Capital of Nave Piers.

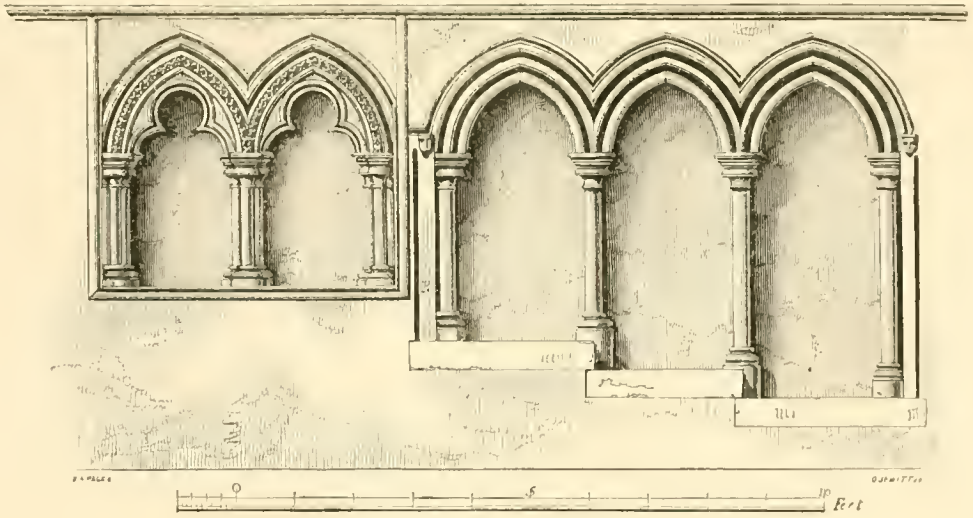
Capital, Chancel Door.

Capital of Shaft, Piscina

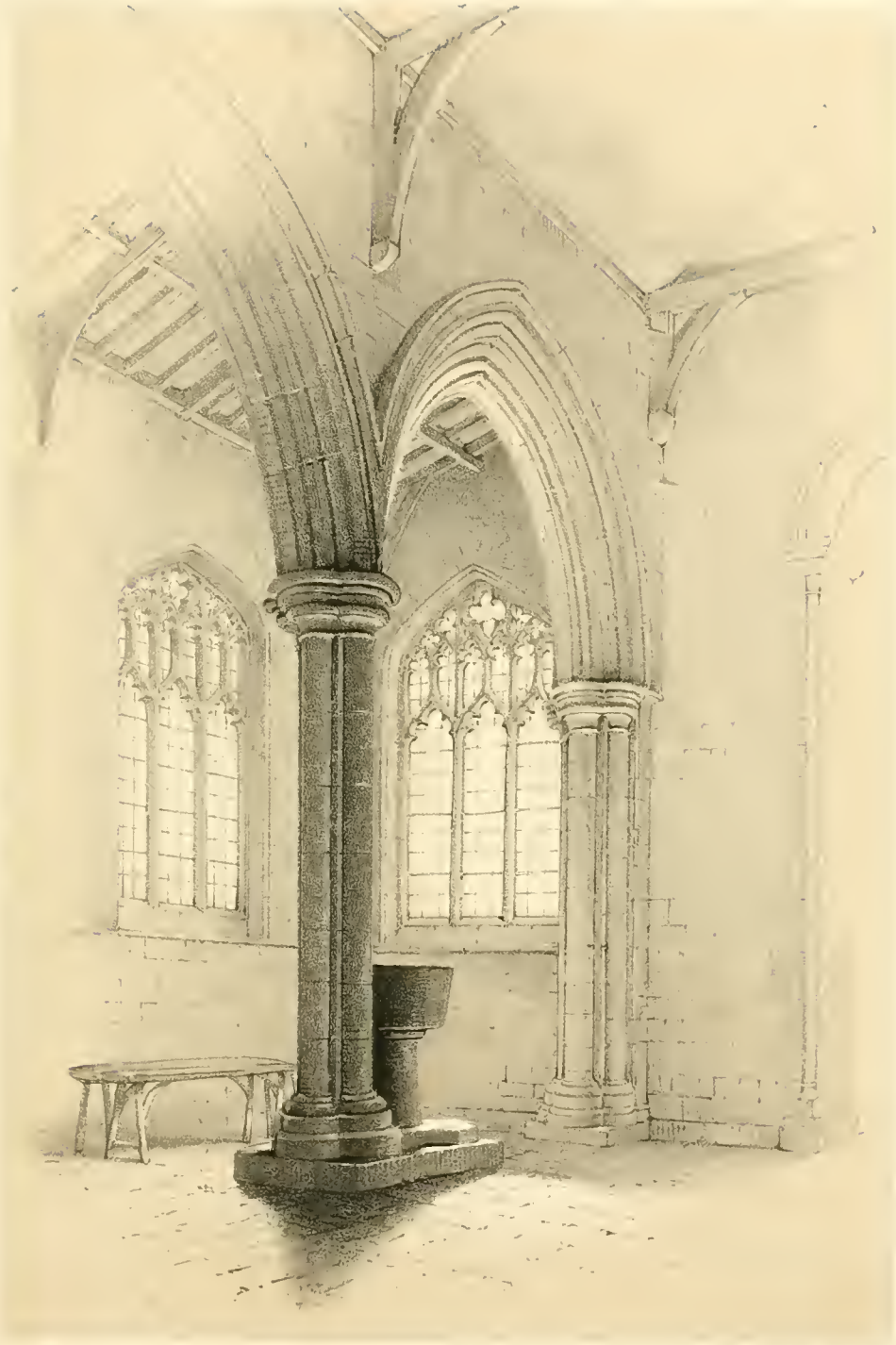
Base of Shaft, Sedilia.

Base of Shaft, Piscina.

Band of Shafts, Chancel Arcade.



Sedilia and Piscina.



Trumpington Church.

	ft	ft		ft.	ft
Chancel .	39	by 16	N. Aisle }	57	by 9
Nave .	57	by 20	S. Aisle }		
Tower .	13	by 12½	Chapels .	26	by 13

At Trompynton, not far fro' Cambrigge,
There goth a broke, and over that a brigge,
Upon the whyche broke ther stant a mell:
And this is very soth as I you tell.

The Reve's Tale.

FEW of our Cambridgeshire Villages are more known to fame than that, the Ecclesiastical antiquities of which it is the object of the subsequent pages to investigate; few names strike more familiarly on the ear. This notoriety the village of Trumpington in some degree owes, of course, to its position, whence its privilege of giving name to the principal street in our University town. But perhaps what degree of celebrity it has attained to is in some measure due to its having been enshrined by Chaucer in his "pure well of English undefiled," the scene of his witty but not very decorous tale above quoted being entirely laid in this heretofore unrenowned village. Of the mill where the plot of the tale is played out, Carter states, in his *History of Cambridgeshire*, (p. 289, *Lond.* 1819,) that only the ruins remained; and now these have disappeared, and even its site is by no means certainly known.

Village.

Trumpington (or as it is, as usual with names, variously spelt in records of different dates, Trumpitone, Trompeton, or Trumpyton,) lies about two miles south of Cambridge on the London road, in the Hundred of Triplow, Archdeaconry of Ely, and Deanery of Barton. The old form of writing the name agrees with the bearings of the ancient family,[1] which indicate the origin of the name. It is described by Cole[2] as

"One of the most pleasant Villages in the Kingdom; being on a good Soil, a pleasant River running by it, fine Meadows about it, and surrounded with delightful Groves, and on a fine Turnpike Road.—— There are two Verses" continues he, "in every body's Mouth, on seeing the Tower of the Church, topping the lofty Trees which surround it on every side, said to be Chaucer's also,

"Trompington, Trompington, God be thee with,
Thy Steeple looks like a Knife in a Sheath."

The pertinency of the comparison we must confess to being quite unable to perceive; there is not, to our eyes, the slightest resemblance in the tower of the church to the above-mentioned object. We can only presume, in justice to the poet, that the character of the steeple has been altered since the writing of this distich.

The Church is dedicated to S. Mary the Virgin and S. Michael, or to S. Nicholas,[3] and is a Vicarage in the gift of Trinity College. In the *Vetus Valor*, or Taxation of 1255, Trumpington Rectory is taxed at 20 marcs, and the Vicarage at 10 marcs[4]; in 1291, the time of Pope Nicholas' Taxation, the value of the Vicarage had decreased, the entry here being, "Ecclia de Trumpiton xx m. Vicaria ejusdem v lib." About 1306, we again find from the Archdeacon's

[1] Of this see Monumental Brasses, published by the Cambridge Camden Society, p. 65.

[2] MSS. vol. viii. p. 51.

[3] Blomefield seems to consider that the Church was more probably dedicated to S. Nicholas; but the last *Valor* makes it dedicated to S. Mary and S. Michael. It may have changed its dedication between the two dates, as was the case with the church of S. Peter, now of S. Mary the Less, in this town.

[4] Baker, ix. 66.

book that, the Vicarage was valued at 100 shillings; and in the Taxation of Henry VIII., or the King's Books, it stands at 106 shillings and 8 pence.[4] It pays first-fruits, and 10*s.* 8*d.* yearly tenths, and is incapable of augmentation.[5] By will, bearing date 1672, Herbert Thorndike, the ever-memorable author of 'The Primitive Government of Churches' and 'A Discourse of Religious Assemblies,' who was also Fellow of Trinity College, and died a Prebendary of Westminster, gave the lease of the Tithes, worth about £140 per annum, to the Vicarage, upon the condition that the Vicar should always be resident on his cure.[6] In 1728[7] the Vicarage stood at near £200 per annum, and is now rated in the *Liber Ecclesiasticus* at £241.[8] About 1306 it paid 3*s.* 4*d.* for Synodals, 18*d.* for Procurations, and 4*s.* for Peter's Pence.[9] Fleetwood[1] says, "Ecc Trumpinton solvit P'curat 0, 5, 0, Vicaria ejusdem 0, 1, 3"; and in 1516 we have the entry in the Archdeacon's book,[2]

Synod.	den. beat. Pet.	Procurat.
xiiij*d.*	iij*s.*	xviij*d.*

the same year also 13*d.* was paid for Ely Farthings[3].

Conventual Property.

The Abbey of S. Alban, as well as several other religious houses, held property to some considerable extent in the parish of Trumpington. Selden, in his History of Tithes (p. 329, Ed. of 1618), quoting from Matthew Paris's Lives of the Abbots of S. Alban's, tells us, that the Tithes of this parish were given to that

[4] Val. Eccl. p. 500.

[5] Blomef. Collect. p. 235.

[6] Bishop Greene's Visitation, 1728.

[7] About 1720 the Tithes were valued at £80; and thenceforward the Vicars resident paid £12 annual rent, in lieu of fine at the renewal of the lease every seven years. But in 1794 the lease was sold, and the interest of the sale-money is paid to the Vicar in half-yearly payments of £15.

[8] The Vicarage land in all contains 80 A. 3 R. 9 P., the church-yard being 2 R. 20 P., the house and grounds occupying 2 A. 2 R. 12 P. The house, which stood on the Rectory, was secured to the Vicar by the Enclosure Act about 1802.

[9] Archdeacon's Book.

[1] Cole, xxii. 26.

[2] MSS. Caius, 170, p. 19.

[3] Ibid.

Abbey in the time of Henry I.; and in the *Placita de Banco*, in the time of Edward III., we find that the Abbot of S. Alban's impleads Henry de Swet, parson of Trumpington, that he would pay him £20, which are yet owing him of the annual income of £5: and the cause of the debt is, that the aforesaid Abbot and Convent have granted the said Rector, and his successors for ever, to farm all the Tithes which they have been wont to pay in Trumpington, with a certain yard and barn. And the Abbot produces a deed of the Bishop of Ely, bearing witness to the truth of his statement. The Abbot, therefore, recovers the said annual income and the said arrears. The Abbot's portion, in 1291, was taxed at 3*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Lewes.

The Prior of Lewes also had a share of the Tithes of this parish, arising from a demesne originally belonging to William de Cayley, which he must have acquired before the year 1225; for in the *Registrum de Lewes*, fol. 245, we find that in this year there was a dispute between him and P. de Rivatt, the Rector of Trumpington, concerning the Tithes of this demesne, and that R. Dean of Wilbraham, Mag. T. de Tenda, and Mag. S. de Norhampton, were delegated by Pope Honorius III. to examine into the matter, who gave it in favour of the Prior.[4] In 1291 his portion was rated at £3; but in the return sent by Bishop Montacute to the brief of enquiry, as to the property held by the alien Priories in his Diocese, Nov. 18, 1339, he states, that though the Prior's portion had been formerly taxed at 60*s.*, yet even then he had only been able to raise two pounds, and that now and for the last twenty-five years past he had been able to get nothing, inasmuch as the Church was declared to be released from that portion, and a prohibition had been placed upon its collection in this place.[5] At the Dissolution this was granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell.[6]

[4] Cole, viii.

[5] Cole, xxiii. 36.

[6] Origin. 29 Hen. VIII.

Ely. Camden states in his Britannia, (p. 410, Ed. of 1695,) that Brithnoth, Earl of the East Angles, gave a Manor in this parish to the Abbot and Convent of Ely, in the time of King Ethelred the Second, A.D. 999; and between the years 1045 and 1066, among the other possessions confirmed to them by King Edward the Confessor, the name of 'Trumpitone in comitatu Grantecestre et extra Insulam Elyensem' occurs.[7] It does not appear when this Manor was alienated from the Monastery, but it is not mentioned in records of later date.

Barnwell. Bissemede. The Prior of Barnwell held property in the parish to the amount of thirteen shillings per ann.; besides which he claimed £1 6*s.* 8*d.* as his annual portion of the Tithes. Two parts of his tithes were given to the Abbey by Picot[8]. The Prior of Bissemede, in Bedfordshire, also had land rated at £2 2*s.* 2*d.* annually.[9]

Nonæ Rolls. We may now, in this place, refer to the *Inquisitiones Nonarum* of the time of Edward III., in which mention is made of the 'portions' above cited, as a reason for the Ninth not reaching its true value. The entry is,

Tru'pitone
Taxatur xxxij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Id' r' de xij*li.* xv*d.* de p̄dīā nona gārb' vell' & agn' Joh'i le Walssh, Joh'i de Comberton, Joh'i Bygot, Willo atte Grave, & aliis hoīibus ejusdem poch' comiss' cujus eccl̄ia cū vicaria ejusdem cū porcoībus Abbatis de st̄o Albano, prior' de Bernewell & prior' de Lewes tax' ad xxxij*li.* xij*s.* iiij*d.* et sic eadem nona non attingit ad taxā p xx*li.* xj*s.* viij*d.* nec attingere potest causis sup̄deīs consl̄ibz sic compt' est p Sacramentum Will̄i atte Grave, &c. coram præfatis assessoribus juris.

Manors. The principal Manors in Trumpington were Cayley's, Arnold's, Beaufoe's or Crocheman's, and Tincote's, besides several of less importance. It is not the design of this work to enter at all into the Manorial history

[7] Cole, xxii. Hist. Ang. Scrip. vol. iii. p. 493. Bentham's Ely, p. 84. Append. II.
[8] Dugdale Monast. II. 25.
[9] Pope Nich. Tax. p. 268.

of the parish, except so far as it connects itself with the Ecclesiastical history; we leave this valuable but intricate department to the County historian.

Advowson.

The chief Manor in the place was anciently esteemed to be that of Cayley, or Trumpington de la Pole, to which the Advowson of the church belonged[1], and which was held under the Earls of Winchester, as early as 1237, by the family of Cayley. In the Hundred Rolls, in the 8th year of Edward I., 1279-80, we find that

"Simon de Cayli holds in the Town of Trumpiton, one messuage with a garden containing four acres, &c. and holds the Advowson of the Church. But as to the Advowson we know not whether he hath any Warrant or no."

The doubts concerning the possession of the Advowson would appear to have been settled satisfactorily; for in the *Inquisitiones*, in the time of Edward II., we find that Johes de Kaily tenet unum feodum in Trumpitone, et valet per an. 10^{l}, cum Homag', et Advoc' Eccle.[2] In this family the Advowson remained till about the year 1343, when the Nuns of the Priory of Haliwell, near Shoreditch, in London, purchased it of the heirs of John de Cayley.[3]

Appropriation.

Having obtained the Advowson, they appear to have been extremely anxious to become possessed of the Rectory also, and would seem, from certain expressions in the deed of appropriation, to have besieged the Bishop of Ely with continual petitions to that effect: to these he at last gave ear; and on the 18th of January, 1343, Bishop Simon de Montacute issued letters from his manor of Downham, appropriating the Church of Trumpington to the Sisters of Haliwell. The deed opens in the following manner:[4]

"Simon &c. Scē Religionis Mulieribus Priorisse et Conventui de Haliwell, juxta London', ordinis sci Augustini, Salutem &c. Sane vestra frequens & assidua nobis Peticio continebat, quod cum tanta sitis, absque culpa vestra, paupertate depresse notoria, & Ere alieno gravate, vestrique Prioratus posses-

[1] Lysons, p. 269.
[2] Baker, xxviii. p. 241.
[3] Dugd. Mon. Angl. iv. 391.
[4] Cole, xxiii. 25. Baker, xi. 144. Extr. from that Bishop's Register.

siones adeo sint tenues et exiles, quod nisi aliunde vestre subveniatur Inedie, non sufficiunt pro vestra sustentacõe congrua &c. Eccliam de Trumpeton per se curatam, vestri Patronatus, cujus Redditus & Proventus annui in xx Libris sterlingor', prout amplius ad decimam solvit' pro eadem, taxant', nos ex causis predictis nobis exhibitis vobis venire in usus vestros proprios concedere misericorditer curaremus."

And he goes on to the following effect,

"That having made further enquiring, and finding all true that had been alledged, with the consent of the King, of John de Offord, Archdeacon of Ely, and the Chapter of Ely, by his Pontifical authority he appropriates it to their use; reserving the power to himself and his successors of increasing the Vicar's portion, and of building him a house at the expense of the Priory, especially since 'he who serves at the Altar should live by the Altar'. Which Vicar on any vacancy he orders them to present to the Bishop of Ely for Institution; and states, that on the next vacancy of the Rectory they may enter on possession without any further trouble. He moreover orders the Priory to pay an annual Pension of 6*s*. 8*d*. sterling to the Archdeacon of Ely, arising from the fruits and profits of the Church of Trumpeton: and after they are in quiet possession of the Church, that they find a fit and proper Priest (capable however of being removed at the pleasure of the Prioress) to celebrate Mass, at the Altar of S. Ethelreda, within their Priory, for the soul of himself, both during his life and after his death, and for the soul of King Edward (the Third), and for the souls of his (the Bishop's) Father and Mother, and for the soul of William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, his brother, and of the Bishops of Ely, and all the departed faithful. He then proceeds to order them to celebrate his Obit in their Convent every year, and annually to give to the Poor two Quarters of Wheat in Bread of the same kind as they eat in the Convent."

And concludes with a direction,

"That inasmuch as heretofore the Prioress and the Convent have received nothing for their Clothing, 'nisi ut prætermittantur Caritativa obsidia mendicata,' the Prioress should receive 20*s*, the Subprioress 10*s*, and every Nun 6*s*. 8*d*. from the Revenues of the Church of Trumpington, to be employed in purchasing them the garments of their order."

The Convent of Haliwell appears to have remained in undisturbed possession of the Rectory until the Dissolution, when it was granted by Henry VIII. to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, in the University of Cambridge, to whom it still belongs, and who are also Patrons of the Vicarage. A book of Valuations, nearly coeval with the foundation of the college, sets the Rectory at the annual rental of £23 5*s*. in 1538.

Archdeacon's Book.

In the Archdeacon of Ely's Book, preserved among the MSS.[5] of Caius College, is the following account of the ornaments of this Church, drawn up about the year 1306, and corrected before 1349.

"Trmpiton. non app'ata, ibi Rector et Vicar,' [*in a later hand the words* non, ibi Rector et, *erased and* Priorisse de Haliwell *inserted*] taxatur ad C.s. soluit p sinod. ij^{s}. iiij^{d}. peur' xviij^{d}. den. Sci Petri iij^{s}. ornamta sunt hec. Missale. ij Antiph 'bona, et aliud uet' legenda. ij Tp.ia[6]. 1 Manuale. Martilog. iij salt'ia.[7] p'cessionar' sup gradali. iiij paria vestimentorum integra cū p'tinenciis, calices, et dalmatica. una Tunicha. ij cappe chori. iiij suppellicia. ij. Rochete. velū bonū. pixis.....fons sub s'ura.[8] crismatoriū. ij cruces. iij phiole. j ffrontale. Statuta sinod. [all that follows in a late hand] Capa chori de dono Nichi quōdā Rector' d'ce Eccliē. j Casula de dono dn̄i Rog. de Trompeton. j vestim̄ integrum dono dn̄i Nichi quōdam Rector' ad Altare beate Marie. It'm unū Missale novum de dono dn̄i Nichi quōdam Rectoris dce Eccliе de tmpetone."

Benefactions.

In the eighth year of King Edward I., John Bernard held one acre of land, for the finding of a lamp to burn in the church; and Geoffery, the Clerk, held seven acres of land for three lamps, in pure and perpetual alms.[9] One Robert Gardener, in his will dated June 21, 1500, left his body to be buried in the church-yard of Trumpington, and five marks to buy lands for the repair of the Church.[1] And in 1503, J. White bequeathed to the Church of Trumpington forty shillings for the purchase of a Missal, and also all his lands after the death of Alice, his wife, for an Obit, as well as for the ornaments and repairs of the Church. In this same year also, Robert Barchur, Vicar of Grantchester, died, and left his "Liber de virtutibus et vitiis" for the use of this Church[2]. There are also later benefactions recorded on tablets in the Church; one of "Thomas Allen, gent., related to Mris. Baron, who gave to ye towne of Trumpington nine acres of land at ye yearly rent of three pounds, for ye putting of poor boys

[5] MSS. cciv.
[6] Troperia.
[7] Psalteria.
[8] Sub serrura. *Under lock and key.*
[9] Rot. Hund. 8 Edw. I.
[1] Blomefield's MSS. Collns. Gough Colln. No. 349.
[2] Baker, xvi. 159.

ont apprentices. Jan. 22nd, 1681." And another[3] of "Mr. William Austin, tailor, of Trumpington, who, by will dated 1679, gave fourteene acres of arable land, in Bottisham, purchased on one Chippy of y^e^ said towne, to put out four of y^e^ poorest children to scoole, born in y^e^ towne of Trumpington; until they can read a chapter in y^e^ Holy Bible perfectly, and then a Bible given them, & they dismist, & others of y^e^ said towne to proceed as aforesaid." He also left 20*s.* a year for coals for the poor, and 20*s.* a year "to repair y^e^ footway leading from y^e^ house of John Pecke Baker, where his mother lately dwelt, to y^e^ Church of y^e^ said Trumpington." The school estate now amounts to 21A. 2R. 16P., situate in Bottisham, as settled by Enclosure Award. Mr. Thomas Allen, of Stanning, in Sussex, but latterly resident in Trumpington, added to the ring of bells a treble, and bought Emmanuel College pulpit, and put it in this Church; he also left £3 a year for putting out poor children to apprenticeship. These benefactions are properly commemorated at the register of his burial, Sept. 6, 1692.—Stephen Perse, M.D. Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, left to this place, as connected with Cambridge, the privilege of admission of boys to his Free Grammar School in Cambridge.

The following is the most complete catalogue of the Rectors and Vicars[4] of this Church that we have been able to collect.

Rectors.

[5]Peter de Rivatt . . .	before 1225
[6]Nicholas . . .	before 1293
[7]Hemy de Swet . . .	before 1337
Richard Berde de Ledbury, sen. . . .	1337

[3] Cambridgeshire Charities, p. 184.

[4] A Vicar of Trumpington unhappily stands the representative of an ignorant clergyman in an anecdote of the fourteenth century, when the ignorance of the clergy was notorious.—Strype's Aylmer, p. 190, ed. of 1821.

[5] In this year there is a dispute between him and the Prior of Lewes, concerning Tithes.—Cole, xlv. 194-5.

[6] Baker, xxviii. 241.

[7] His name occurs in the *Placita de Banco*, temp. Ed. III.

[8]Richard Berde de Ledbury, jun.	1343
[9]John de Herle	1343

Vicars.

[1]Nicholas de Drayton	1339
Thomas de Ledbury	1343
William de Dykelesburgh, resigned	1345
Simon Brond	1346
Henry Valentine, died	
[2]John Punche	1375
William Stepy de Holtoft, res.	
[3]John Bardy, res.	1389
William Forster, res.	1392
John Bradley, died	1393
John Karlill	1395
[4]John Stoghton	1445
[5]John Glandefeld	before 1527
Reginald West	1538
John Barber, died	
Edw. Brough	1553
Richard Wilkinson	1556
William Palmer	1564
William Pollard	1567
John Holte or Halle	1573
Jeremy Radcliffe	1580
Samuel Heron, B.D. res.	1589
William Barker, B.D. res.	1589–90
Giles Askam or Ascham, M.A. res.	1590–1
John Overall, B.D. res.	1591–2

[8] He was appointed on the resignation of his father, the former Rector; but the same year exchanged it with John de Herle for Doddington.

[9] He was the last Rector, the Church being this year appropriated to the Nunnery of Haliwell.

[1] He was Vicar in 1341. Cole, xxiii. 32.

[2] He is mentioned as Vicar in 1377, *Reg. Consist. Eliens.*—Cole, xli. 57.

[3] He was Rector of the Mediety of Teversham, which he exchanged with Holtoft for Trumpington, and again exchanged that for the Rectory of Quendon with W. Forster.

[4] It has been asserted that Skelton, the poet, was Curate of this parish about this time: the only authority for which is to be found in p. 272 of his Works, ed. of 1736, where at the end of a few lines of doggrel Latin we find, "Apud Trumpinton scriptor (sic) per Curatum ejusdem quinto die Januarii, A.D. secundum computationem Anglicanam M.D.VII." The Author of the forthcoming Life of the Poet (Rev. A. Dyce) has favoured us with this opinion in explanation: "That the Curate of Trumpington had written out the verses composed by the Rector of Diss; and that the former had borrowed them from the latter for the purpose of transcription, is rendered probable by two lines which occur soon after,

'*Hanc volo transcribas, transcriptam mox que remittas*
Pagellam, quia sunt qui mea carmina norunt.'"

[5] Bak. xvi. 171.

Thomas Bolton, M.A. res.	1592–3
[6]Francis Savage, B.D. and Fellow, res.	1594
Thomas Proude, B.D. and Fellow	1595
J. Palmer, B.D.	1596
Zachary Pasfield, res.	
[7]Samuel Hill, B.D.	1599–1600
William Barton, M.A. res.	1602
William Dakins, B.D. res.	1603–4
George Ducket, M.A.	1605–6
Thos. Kitchen, B.D.	1611–12
William Sterne	before 1622
Walter Whitgreave, B.D.	
[8]George Stanhope, B.D.	1616–17
Anthony Topham, B.D.	1616–17
[9]Theodore Crossland	1636
Thomas Ashton, res.	
Francis Halfhead	1638
[1]Nathaniel Willis, B.D.	1642
William Herbert, M.A.	1641–2
Thomas Copinger, died	1643–4
Benjamin Southwood, M.A.	1654
William Bayley, B.D. and Fellow, died	1674
William Linnett, res.	1679
[2]George Modd, M.A. and Fellow, res.	1693
Edward Bathurst, M.A. and Fellow, died	1695
[2]John Hacket, D.D. and Fellow, res.	1719
[3]John Barnwell, D.D. and Fellow	1732
William Morgan, D.D. and Fellow, res.	1746
Henry Davis, B.D. and Fellow, res.	1747
[4]John Powell, B.D. and Fellow	1763
Samuel Peck, M.A. and Fellow, res.	1765
[5]Thomas Heckford, B.A. and Scholar, died	1779
[6]John Hailstone, M.A.	1817

[6] The date of his presentation is Oct. 13, 37 Elis.; that of T. Proude, Nov. 20, 37 Elis.

[7] Presented by the Bishop, by lapse.—*Reg. Heton.* 12.

[8] G. Stanhope was presented to Flintham, and did not come to Trumpington.

[9] Cole, viii. 9. [1] *Reg. Wren.* p. 34, "resignat Vicariam in manus Dni." p. 38.

[2] These persons were more or less conspicuous in the disputes of Dr. Bentley. See his Life, by Bishop Monk. Of Mr. Modd it is related, that like his predecessor, Dr. Lynnet, he continued until past fourscore years old, to attend morning prayer daily in the chapel, at six o'clock.

[3] He built the chief part of the present manse, then upon the Rectory. Cole, viii. 52. A portrait of him is still existing in the Vicarage.

[4] He was promoted to Camps in 1765.

[5] Mr. Heckford was only a Bachelor Scholar of Trinity at the time of his presentation.

[6] In 1788 elected Woodwardian Professor: he retained the office until he accepted this Benefice.

The names and dates in this list subsequent to 1589, are taken from the series of lease books of Trinity College. The first of these does not contain any presentations.

In the preceding catalogue there are some names which call upon us for some particular notice. Among these is that of Peter de Rivatt, connected as he probably may be with the following sad picture of the corrupt administration of justice, given us by Matthew Paris, in his *Historia Major*,[7] as he was, it would appear, Rector of Trumpington at the date of this event.

"A.D. 1259. Contigit quod juvenis quidam transitum faceret per quendam viculum in Trumpinton; & cum oblatraret eum canis, ut eum compesceret lapidem incaute jactavit, qui lapis ex obliquo resiliens, unam contrivit casu gallinam cujusdam mulierculæ. Quod ipsa exiens vidit et, clamore querulo elevato, multos vicinorum congregavit. Juvenis autem hoc casu contigisse humiliter cum juramento obtestans, pro gallina ejus valorem, et in duplo amplius pro offensâ, rationabiliter offerebat: mulier autem improba hæc omnia recusans ultioni incubuit uberiori. Quidam autem serviens *Willielmi de Valentia*,[8] procax, et ex tanto domino cornua sumens, insontem arripuit juvenem, et arctissimis vinculis incarceravit constrictum, ubi infra paucos dies arctatus supra modum expiravit. Sacerdos autem advocatis vicinis, cum de innocentia ipsius juvenis certificaretur, ipsum corpusculum super sterquilinium projectum per biduum et fœtidum, in cæmiterio factis utcumque exequiis, tumulavit. Contigit autem ut post triduum illuc transiret Willielmus de Bussey. Audiens vero quæ facta fuerunt, jussit extrahi corpus a tumulo fœtens quatriduanum & suspendi patibulo. Hæc vero omnia & his similia facta sunt sine judicio, sed non sine ultione a Domino. Uxor autem mortui super hæc conquesta prosequitur mortuum, & Judex justissimus nequissimo nunc Judici facta rependit in interitum."

In 1280, we find from the Hundred Rolls, that the Rector, probably Nicholas, held fifty acres of land, and a messuage containing one rood, in pure and perpetual alms.[9]

On the 6th of February, 1341, we learn that Nicholas Drayton had leave granted him to hear the confessions of his parishioners.[1]

[7] Page 985 of the last edition, by W. Watts, S.T.D. 1640.

[8] William de Valentia was the uterine brother of Henry III., and W. de Bussey, his seneschal and principal counsellor, "cujus scelera si plene describerentur, speciales exigerent tractatus."—Mat. Par. p. 984. [9] Rot. Hund. 8 Edw. I. [1] Cole, xxiii. 46.

On the 9th of the kalends of June, 1346, the church-yard, which is stated to have been "sanguinis effusione pollutum," was reconciled by Bishop de Insula; who, as an act of special favour, received only five marcs for so doing, though he might have demanded one hundred shillings for this service.[2]

John Punche, Vicar, was in 1377 summoned before the Consistory Court of Ely, and suspended, for not taking care to administer the Sacraments to his parishioners in due form, and for contemptuously refusing to carry out the order of the Court. Afterwards however he submitted, and was restored.[3]

There is another entry to somewhat the same effect, in the *Registrum Consist. Eliens.* fo. 162. *a.* which states that

"Johannes Vicarius Eccle de Trumpinton, āl excommunicatus et denunciatus it'rateque citatus ad respondend, quare non debeat inhiberi Coīoe fidelium, non comparuit: ideo reputamus ipsum contumacem et inhibemus sibi Communionem."[4]

In the Register of Bishop Thomas de Arundel, under the year 1380, we find from the following entry that leave was granted to the Convent to lease out the Church of Trumpington to Barnwell Abbey for five years.

"1380, 30 Mai. Conces. lic. Prior'e et Monialibus de Halywell, Eccliam de Trumpynton dimittendi ad firmam Priori et Conventui de Bernewell p quinquennium."[5]

In 1595, Mr. Proude was rated for his Vicarage of Trumpington to find jointly with the Vicar of Grantchester one Pike furnished. And in 1609, Mr. Kitchen was rated, with the Vicars of Grantchester and Haselingfield, to find one pair of Curols, with a Pike furnished.

March 5, 1643, the fanatic Dowsing paid his sacrilegious visit to this Church; upon which there occurs the following entry in his journal: "We break down 3 superstitious pictures, and ordered Mr. Thompson to level the steps, but he refused." Whether any attempt was made to enforce this order we know

[2] Reg. de Insula.
[3] Cole, xli. 61. Reg. Consist. fo. 90, 3.
[4] Cole, xli. 100.
[5] Reg. Arundel.

not: at any rate the steps, if then destroyed, were subsequently restored, and exist at the present day: the superstitious pictures, that is most probably the painted windows of the Chancel, bear sadly evident marks of Puritanic violence.

In 1676, we learn that the inhabitants were 135, no recusants, and 4 Dissenters. At the Visitation in 1728, the entry was,

"Vicarage near £200 per an. Trinity College, Patron: Dr. Hackett, Vicar; Herb. Thorndike gave the lease of the Tithes, with a particular direction upon the Vicar always to reside; Families, 62; Souls, 372; 9 Independents: a new House; a charity School, £6 per an.; Alms House for 3 women; 20*s.* to repair the Footway to the Church. £3 for cloathing 8 Boys."

Of Dr. Hackett above-mentioned Cole has the following note,[6] which is a good specimen of the petty tittle-tattle of which this great scandal-monger was so fond.

"Dr. Hacket quitted this Place on a Quarrel with him & Mr. Porter Thompson, whom he got Dr. Bentley to expel from Trinity College, where he was Fellow-Comoner, upon an idle frivolous affair: & Mr. Thompson in return insisted upon his Residence here, wch not suiting with Dr. Hacket, ye concerns of a Parish being ye last in his Thoughts, he resign'd it."

Dr. Hacket died in 1745, Rector of Pakenham; he was grandson to Bishop Hacket, of Lichfield.

The population at the census of 1841 was 750; the number of acres in the parish about 2200.

The oldest Parish Register commences with the year 1671. It contains little of interest: a list of successive Vicars from 1638; a list of collections made in the church on sundry briefs, oftenest for losses by fire; and a few special cases of damage, as "for loss by an earthquake at Kettlewell, in Yorkshire, 0. 04. 4½. Aug. 5, 1688;" "from firing and pillaging by French Privateers, at Druridge, Northumberland, Sept. 25, 1692;" and for relief of captives at Algiers.

Chapel.

There was a Chapel, dedicated to S. Anne, in the street of Trumpington, which in 1399 had a serving Chaplain, and a Hermit, who in 1280 held seven acres

[6] Cole, viii. 53.

of land in Madingley, at 9*d.* a year.[7] The Chapel and the Common Road between Cambridge and Trumpington were repaired by Indulgencies granted by the Bishop of Ely.[8]

The Church

Is a uniform and beautiful specimen of rather early Decorated architecture, erected probably in the latter part of the reign of Edward II.[9] It is spoken of by Mr. Rickman in high terms of admiration, and is deservedly considered to be equal, if not superior, to any of coeval date in the County. The original plan, consisting of a Chancel, Nave, two Aisles, with North and South Chapels respectively, and western Tower, remains uninjured by any subsequent additions, repairs, or even mutilations of importance, if we except the demolition of a Chantry or Sacristy on the north side of the Chancel, and the destruction of the noble high-pitched roof of the Nave, which is shewn by the weather-mould on the Tower to have formerly been of most imposing proportions. It is probable also that the Tower originally had a wooden spire covered with lead; for though no vestiges of it can now be traced, it may safely be asserted as a general rule, that all Towers, previously to the decline of architecture in the fifteenth century, were furnished with a termination which must be regarded as essential to the full development of the principles of the pointed style.[1]

[7] Rot. Hund. 8 Edw. I.

[8] Blomefield's Collect. p. 235.

[9] As mention is made of a church before this time, there can be no doubt that the present structure superseded one of earlier date. The only remains, however, that we can discover of this previous building, consist of the base of the S.W. nave-pier, which is evidently Early-English, and never belonged to the column it now supports.

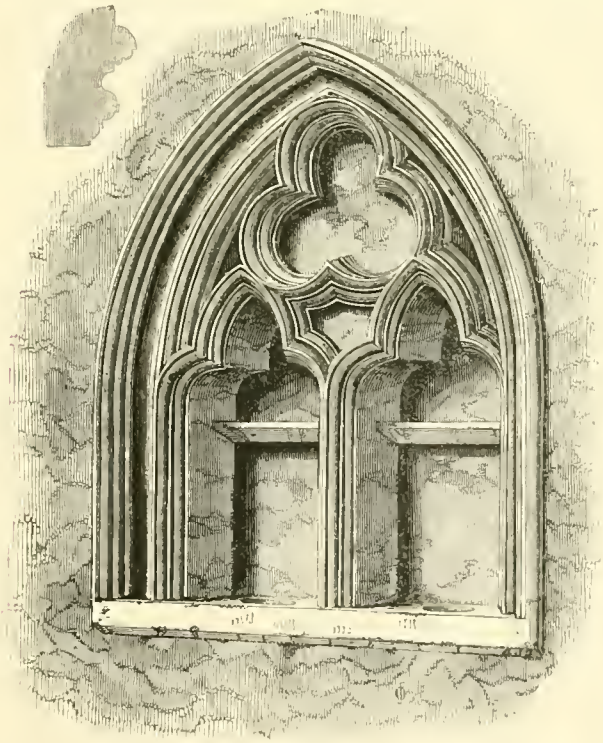
[1] We are aware that on this subject difference of opinion exists; but we entirely agree with Mr. Pugin, that Towers of the Early-English and Decorated styles were *always* intended at least to have spires. The absence of them now proves nothing, because they were in many cases, even in Cathedrals, of wood, covered with lead or shingles. The decay of the material, and the cupidity of church destroyers, sufficiently accounts for so few of the original spires

Chancel.

The Chancel is a very finely-proportioned structure, 39 feet long by 16 wide. The east window consists of five trefoliated lights, and has elaborate and rather curious geometric tracery, composed of quatrefoils at the top, a series of trefoils next below, and one of cinquefoiled triangles immediately above the heads of the lights. The inside is furnished with jamb-shafts, and above, externally, is a gable light, consisting of a quatrefoiled circle. Of the gable-cross the saddle-stone alone remains. The roof is high-pitched, but modern, internally at least, where it is neatly groined with wooden ribs, and cieled in the interstices. The piscina is double, and very beautiful in its details: the plan will best be understood by the accompanying engraving. The cill of the south-eastern window, which is of three plain intersecting lights, is carried down nearly to the ground, and if in its original condition, which is very doubtful, probably served the purpose of Sedilia. The next window on the south side contains the whole of its ancient stained glass, a very valuable and beautiful specimen of Decorated design. The ground is a mosaic pattern, with a blue border ornamented with oak leaves; in the centre, under rich canopies, are figures of SS. Peter and Paul; and in the large trefoil which forms the head of the window are three leopards conjoined. Underneath this window is seen externally a low mutilated recess, probably the Founder's tomb; and it is not impossible that the composition of the window has some reference thereto, although it is evident, from considerable fragments yet preserved in the east window, that more stained glass of similar details originally adorned the Church. In the western bay, to the south, is a very small priest's door,

remaining at the present day. The subject is one of great importance in reference to modern designs, for which reason we take the present opportunity of recording our deliberate opinion, that an early Tower without a spire is a solecism. [The above was written before the verses quoted in p. 34 came to our notice. These seem to place the truth of our conjecture beyond a doubt, since the resemblance of a *spire* to the sheath of a knife is at once intelligible.]

measuring only 2 feet wide by 5½ high; and immediately over it is a third window, of the same design as the last. To the west of it, internally, is a recess, apparently connected with that unexplained arrangement called by the Cambridge Camden Society the Lychnoscope.[1] The north wall contains a blocked doorway into the Sacristy, and two windows corresponding to those on the south. Of the Rood-screen the lower panels alone remain, forming the side of a pue. The Chancel-arch springs out of the wall on each side, but is too plain to need a more particular description, especially as it is shewn in the engraving of the Interior.



Chancel Piscina.

[1] See some interesting and curious remarks on this arrangement in a note in p. 94 of the "Introductory Essay" prefixed to the recent Translation of the First Book of Durandus. (Green, Leeds.)

Nave.

Nothing can be finer of its kind than a view from either of the Chapels, looking towards the west, of this noble building. The slender but lofty complex piers, the graceful equilateral arches, with capitals and archivolts exquisitely moulded, the dimly-lighted clerestory[2] of quatrefoiled circles on the north and trefoiled lancets on the south side, the grouping of the piers, and the windows in the distance beyond, of the opposite Chapel in one direction, and the lofty and deeply-moulded Belfry-arch in the other, combine to produce a variety and harmony of effect such as is seldom found in ancient churches of this size. The strikingly fine proportions and delicate execution and detail of the piers and arches are indeed sufficient to excite the admiration of every beholder; and were the eye not arrested, as it unhappily is, by the almost flat termination of a modern roof, instead of losing itself in the lofty and sombre space between the open rafters, of which we may assume that the original one was composed, the effect would be imposing in the extreme. The length of the Nave is 57 feet by 20 wide, affording a space of about 9 feet for the span of the arches, of which there are five on each side.

Aisles.

The Aisles are each pierced with three beautiful windows of three lights, all of them original, and but little injured by time or violence. The tracery is good, though rather heavily wrought: those at the east end have disengaged cinquefoiled lights, while those in the side walls

[2] It may be remarked, that clerestories are of very uncommon occurrence in parochial churches of the fourteenth century, and in the Early-English style were almost unknown. Bourn church, however, affords an example of the latter, and Elsworth and Bottisham, all in Cambridgeshire, of the former. The first two are low, and lighted by foliated circles. A Norman clerestory occurs at Steyning, Sussex, Goring, Oxfordshire, and S. Woollos, Monmouthshire. It was very common in the fifteenth century to remove the original high-pitched roof, and surmount a superadded clerestory with a low one, preserving the same ridge-line as before. This, for example, has been done at Chesterton and Fen-Ditton, where the old weather-mould may still be seen. The lancet-lighted clerestories in modern Early-English designs can scarcely be defended by ancient practice. There are instances, however, at Bosbury, Herefordshire, Salehurst, Sussex, and S. James, Deeping, Lincolnshire. We must not omit to quote the remark of Mr. Rickman, that the clerestory lights in Trumpington church are over the piers, and not, as usual, over the arches.

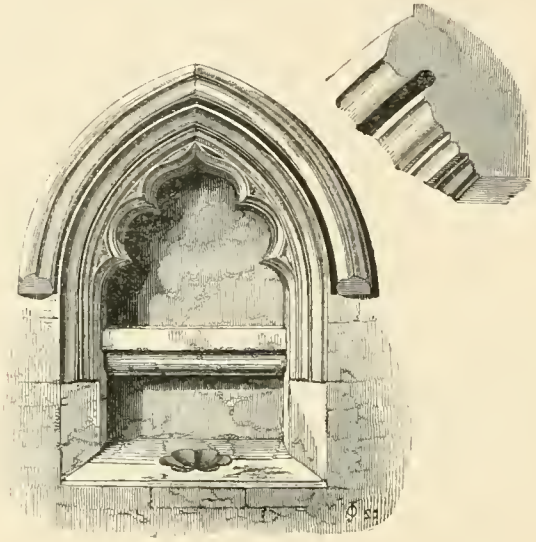
and those in the Chapels alternately consist of intersecting foliated lines continued from the mullions, and of that form which may be conveniently designated as *net-tracery*, i. e. a series of foliated loops, not unlike the extended meshes of a net. The proportions are about 7 feet wide by 14 high. They are all furnished internally with jamb-shafts, having elaborate capitals and bases. The window arches are nearly equilateral.

Chapels.

The Chapels are coeval with the rest of the Church. Their arrangement will readily be understood by a reference to the ground-plan. They open into the Aisles by two arches, which spring from piers different in design from those in the Nave, and the eastern of which in the north Chapel is filled with a beautiful Decorated ogee arch, with double-feathered cinquefoiled cusping, forming a canopy to a high tomb, on which, infixed in a slab of Purbeck marble, lies a full-sized mailed effigy in brass, (well known to Ecclesiologists as being at once one of the oldest as well as of the finest and most perfect in the kingdom,) of Sir Roger de Trumpington, who died in 1280.[3] For an account and engraving of it we must refer to the *Monumental Brasses* of the Cambridge Camden Society, Part II. p. 65, where a vignette of the tomb is also given. A correct idea of it may be formed from the side view obtained in our engraving. Round both the Chapels and the Aisles a triply-moulded string is carried underneath the windows, and brought with fantastick inequality over a doorway opening into the north porch in the western wall of the former. A corresponding square-edged string, or rather weathering, is carried round the outside so as to embrace the buttresses, which are all of bold but simple design, consisting of two stages, with plain sloping heads and set-offs.

[3] It may be questioned whether this Brass was not originally laid down in the earlier Church, since the style of the canopy and tomb is much later than that of the armour.

The south Chapel is used as a school-room, and is somewhat mutilated and disfigured from this and other causes. There is an elegant little Piscina in the south wall, and



Chantry Piscina.

part of the eastern pier has been cut away, perhaps for a screen or other appurtenance to the Chantry Altar. In the south Aisle there were till lately several coped coffin lids with floriated crosses, but these, one only excepted, have now disappeared.

Font.

The Font is of good Perpendicular character, octagonal, having sunken panels with roses and shields.[3] It stands under a western gallery, which partially hides both it and the noble Belfry-arch, with its curious stilted bases. With this solitary exception, the interior arrangements of the Church are creditable, the greater part of the Nave being fitted with open seats, and only a few of the pues being of undue or offensive prominence.

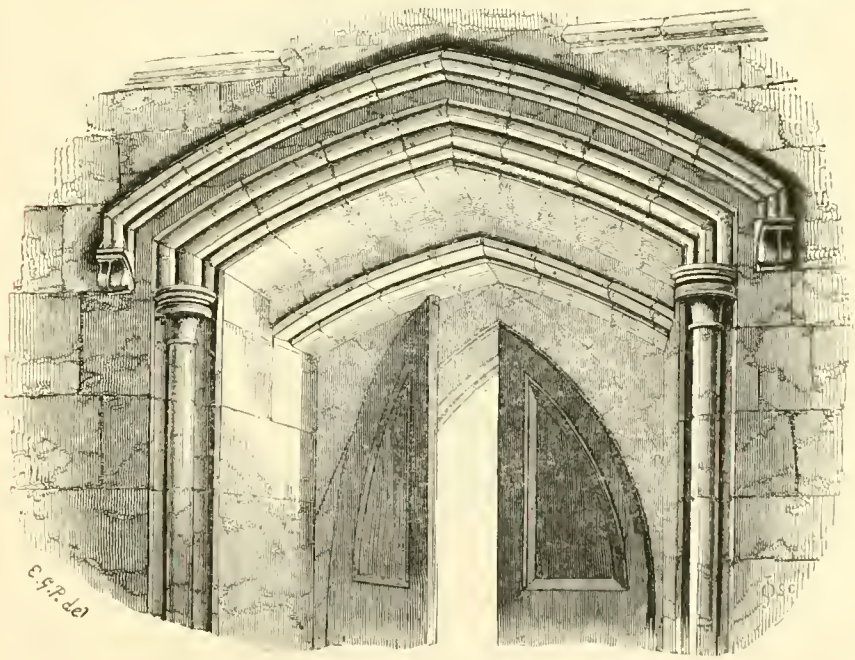
[3] A particular description is deemed unneeessary, as an exeellent model of it may be obtained in Cambridge, and it has before been engraved.

Porches.

There are two Porches, in the usual position north and south, and immediately opposite to each other. The southern one has, however, been nearly destroyed. The mouldings of the inner doorways are continuous, and finely worked, but being of clunch are a good deal decayed. Of this material much of the internal masonry is composed, and it has retained throughout, unimpaired by time, the finest touches of the chisel.

Tower.

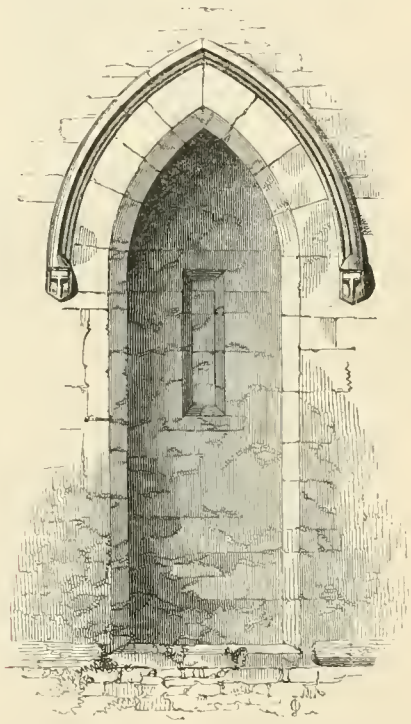
The Tower is a good though not highly enriched composition. Internally it is built of finely squared and jointed clunch[5], and externally, in part at least, of Barnack stone; though the whole of the exterior of the Church is so covered with cement, that the stone-work can only here and there be seen. The western doorway is singularly fine, having



West Door, internally.

[5] No one can have failed to observe how seldom the ancient Gothick architects used either large stones or fine joints in their masonry. To find this peculiarity at a time when no cost was spared, and when the extreme delicacy of workmanship in minor details was unsurpassed

very deep and bold continuous mouldings. Inside, the pointed arch is surmounted by a segmental hood, supported on slender shafts. Above is a fine window of three lights, lately restored *in cement*, and having both the side lights disfigured by a modern transom. The various stages of the Tower are ornamented with single lancet windows, with variously foliated heads. The Belfry-windows are plain, of two lights, and the parapet is surmounted by a battlement.[6] We must not omit to mention a very singular recess in the lower part of the northern wall of the Tower. It is a small niche, formed in



Sance-Bell Recess.

by that of any other age, is to convince us that it was not destitute of a sound practical reason. Modern builders boast of their superior skill and greater neatness of workmanship in these two respects. Compare for example the new buildings of King's, S. John's, and Downing Colleges, with any ancient building, collegiate or ecclesiastical, and we shall see the most striking difference in the respective styles of masonry. The modern buildings are constructed of very large squared stones, with joints of almost imperceptible fineness; the ancient, of hammer-dressed

the thickness of the wall, and turning westward with an arched head. It is entered by a narrow doorway about 6 feet high, and is only large enough to contain one person within it. This recess is popularly and traditionally called *the Confessional;* and a narrow slit, now blocked with bricks, but formerly opening into the Tower, is thought to have been intended for oral communication between the penitent and the priest within.

ashlar with mortar a quarter of an inch thick between every joint. Downing College has now scarcely five square yards of masonry entire; everywhere the huge stones are rent and disjointed by the settlement of the foundations. In the new buildings of S. John's by far the greater part of the monolith window-sills are split into two, and in several places the stones have started or been shattered from the same cause. The ancient masonry seems to have been designed to take into account those trifling settlements which are almost unavoidable, and which for the most part take place shortly after the erection of a building, often before the mortar has become hard. It is remarkable that the Tower of Trumpington has suffered much internally by the disruption of the *fine-jointed* stones from settlements. The attention of architects should be directed to this subject; because, if we mistake not, the ancient had three important advantages over the modern masonry, viz. (1) a much better appearance; (2) greater cohesiveness; (3) it cost one-third less. We are aware that some *late* Gothick buildings, as King's College chapel, violated (and with impunity) the more ancient principle; and on the other hand, that many edifices built on the old system have suffered from settlements. We speak, of course, only of general practice.

[6] There can be no doubt that these are later in date than the Tower. In the fifteenth, and especially at the beginning of the sixteenth century, a vast number of ancient churches were spoilt by the addition of this singularly inappropriate, because strictly speaking castellated and defensive, termination. When the old wooden spires were pulled down, and the high roofs removed for flat clerestories, the old parapets and blocking-courses were generally sacrificed for the favourite ornament of the Debased period, battlements. The bad effect of every parapet in a church being thus finished, is well exemplified by the church at Great Shelford. When a church is as completely covered with them as this, it may generally be referred to the Tudor period. A question of much interest and difficulty arises as to the period at which battlements were first used in ecclesiastical buildings. We should only be recording the confident opinion of one of the first authorities of the day, were we to deny their introduction in the parapets of churches till the fifteenth century. Some few examples however have come to our knowledge of *unquestionably* Decorated date. We may mention the Porch at Over, Cambridgeshire, the rich and beautiful Chapel at Northborough, Northamptonshire, and the Tower of Oakington church, near Cambridge. There are examples, supposed to be very early, at the east end of Salisbury cathedral. Those at Oakington appear, from the closest examination, to be coeval with the Tower, which is very Early Decorated. They are extremely simple, and have no mouldings down the sides of the embrasures, as is usually the case in the earliest examples. From the evidence of early manuscripts and illuminations, we should infer the ordinary use of battlements in churches even of the Early English period. If however we consider the great inaccuracy of detail and composition which invariably characterises these drawings, and the fact that everywhere men are represented in *armour*, we shall be justified in concluding that battlements are either meant for a fanciful and ornamental termination, or that they were transferred from castellated to church architecture from the military features which these paintings usually exhibit. The *licentia crenellandi* granted to churches in King Stephen's time probably only refers generally to certain defensive arrangements.

It is certain, however, that this recess, which is coeval with the structure of the Tower, was designed for the reception of the person employed to ring the Sance-bell; as a small circular hole is still visible in the roof of it, and the side of the slit within the Tower is deeply cut and chafed as by a rope having been reeved through it.

The Bells bear the following legends:—

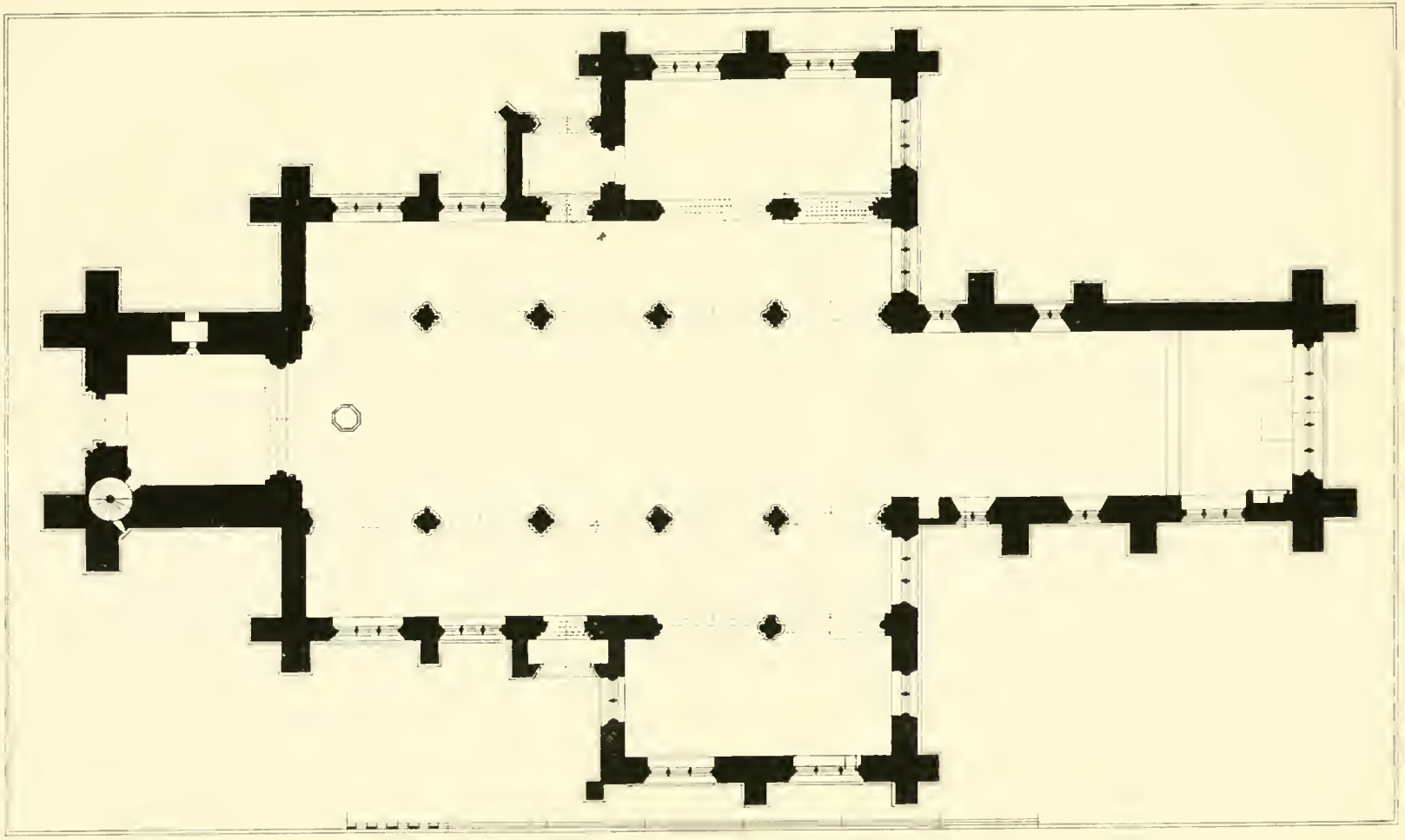
i. Qui regnat et unus Deus det munus.

ii. Cano busta mori cum pulpeta bibere desi. Omnia fiant ad gloriam Dei. T. Eayre, 1749. John Hailes, Thomas Spencer, *Churchwardens.*

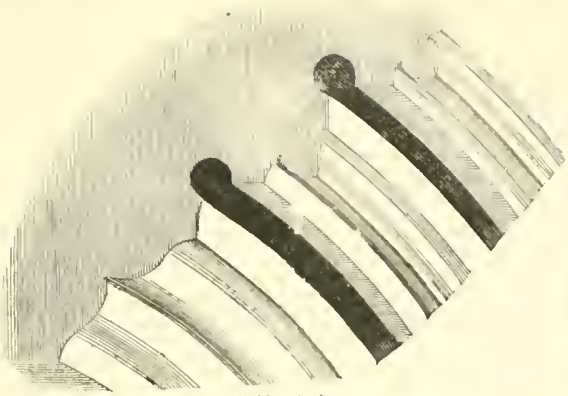
iii. 1723.

iv. "John Darbell made me 1677. Thomas Allen gave me a treebell for to be."

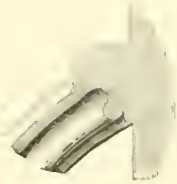
v. "MC."



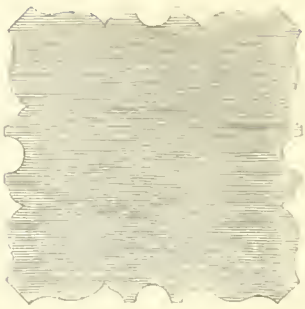
GROUND PLAN. TRUMPINGTON CHURCH.



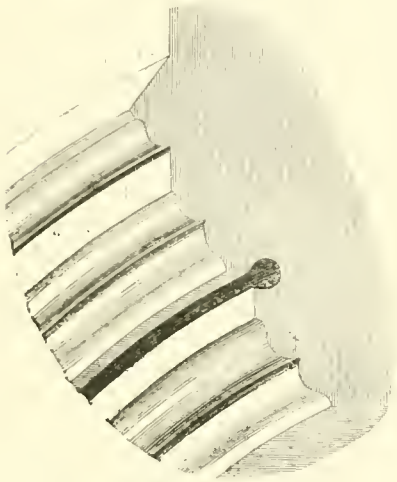
Belfry Arch.



Label, West Door.

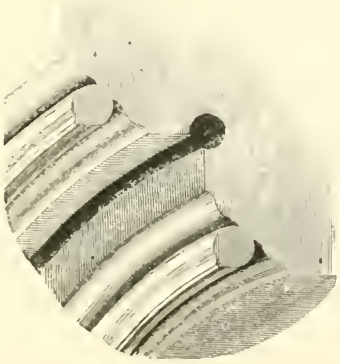


Plan of Piers of Chapels.



Nave Arches.

Arch Mouldings of Inner Doorways of Porches.

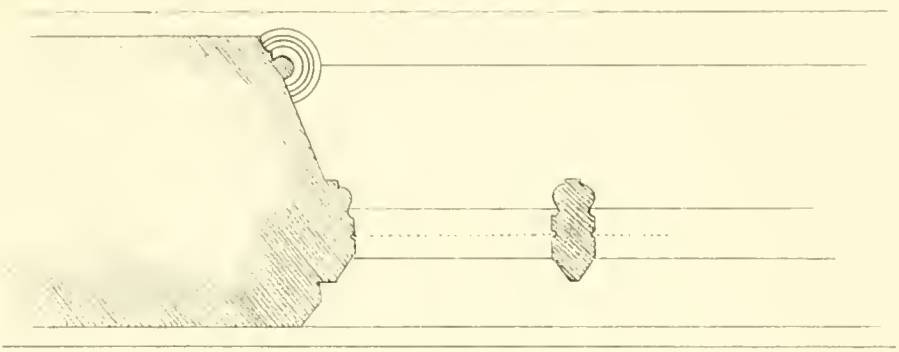


West Doorway.

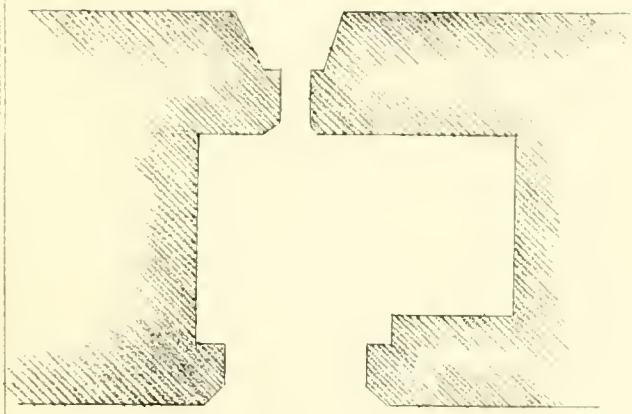
Base of S. W. Pier
(½ inch to 1 foot.)

P. A. P.

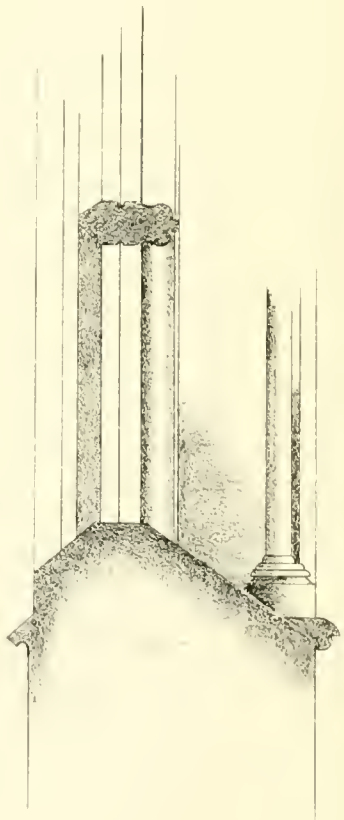
O. J.



Plan of East Window, Trumpington.



Plan of Sance-bell recess



Scale ½ Inch to 1 foot.

Cill, with Mullion and Jamb shaft

Metcalfe & Palmer, Cambridge

Plan of Nave Piers.

Capitals of Window Shafts.

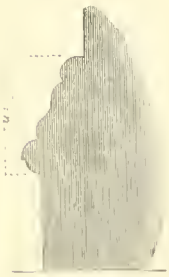
String, Internal.

Jamb Shafts, E. Window.

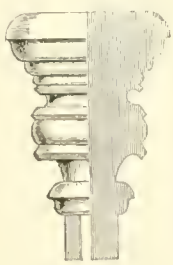
Pier, South Chapel.

Label, Sance-Bell Recess.

Base of Pier, Belfry Arch.



Base of Window Shafts.



Capital of Nave Pier.

Base of Nave Pier.

Histon Church.

HISTON is a rather large village, situated in the Hundred and Deanery of Chesterton, and Archdeaconry of Ely, about three miles due north of Cambridge. It formerly comprised two distinct Parishes and Manors, which have long since been united. Of these Parishes we shall treat separately; and first of that which appears always to have held the principal rank.

S. Andrew's Church.

The Church.

This is a Vicarage, in the patronage of the heirs of T. P. Michell, Esq.; and was lately returned to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, jointly with the Vicarage of S. Ethelreda, as of the yearly value of £400.

Value.

In Pope Innocent's Taxation, A.D. 1255, this Church is rated at 16 marks, and the twentieths at 10*s.* 8*d.* The Priors of Halle and Barnwell at that time had portions amounting to 2 marks each. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1290, its value is set down as

£17. 6*s*. 8*d*.; but in the Archdeacon's Book, which is probably to be referred to about the year 1306, it stands at 15 marks. At that time it payed 2*s*. 4*d*. for synodals, 12*d*. for procurations, and 2*s*. for Peter's Pence. In 1516, the same sum was paid for Peter's Pence, and $9\frac{1}{2}d$. for Ely Farthings. In the King's Books the entry is,

'Histon Andree vicar' val ... vj	vij	iiij^{d}	
Xma	xij	viiij	ob. q.
Cantaria ib'm valet	xxvj^{s}	viij^{d}	
Xma	ij^{s}	viij^{d}.[1]	

Fleetwood, Bishop of Ely from 1714 to 1723, says, that in his time it paid 5*s*. for procurations[2]; at present 1*s*. 1*d*. is paid by the Vicar, and 5*s*. by the Impropriator.[3] It brought also a 'Pensio' to the Archdeacon, 2*s*.[4] In 1571, the Vicar paid tythe to the Crown, xii*s*. viii*d*. ii. *quad*.[5]

Manors and Advowson.

Cole[6] tells us, that "the villages in elder tymes were wholly of the Fee of the Bishop of Lincolne, and had only two Manors. Henry de Colville held two Knights' Fees of the said Bishop in 1238[7]; and the Abbot of Eynesham oweth Suite and Sheriff's Aid; and there belongeth to the Fee of the said Abbot 15 acres gildable, and held in Soccage of the said Bishop, and oweth Pontage." It appears from the *Inquisitiones temp. Edw. I.*, that John de Colevyle then held eleven hides of meadow land and pasture there, with the Advowson of the Church of S. Andrew, of the Fee of the Bishop of Ely, with a view of Frankpledge.[8] In 1344, Sir Henry Colville presented[9]; and in 1390, Thomas Haxey was presented by Sir William de Thorpe, "qui fuit attornatus dn̄or Will. Thornyng, Johis de Bretton, et alior̄ ffeofator̄ in o͞ibus terris et Tenement' suis."[1] "He," says Blomefield, "was really Patron, though he could not present without a letter

[1] Valor Eccles. v. iii. [2] Cole viii. 47. [4] MS. 170, Cai. Coll. p. 25.
[3] See MS. 170, p. 153, Cai. Coll. This was the sum due, 1533. Ib. p. 1.
[5] MS. 170, Cai. Coll. p. 14. [6] Cole xlviii. 168.
[7] Lib. Feod. Mil. [8] Cole viii. 47. Baker xxviii. 204.
[9] Mason, MSS. Gough, No. 65. [1] Blomefield's MSS. Gough Collect. No. 349.

of attorney from his Feoffees, who in the law had the right reposited in them." The Advowson would appear to have remained in the same hands till 1392; in which year license was granted to Thomas Tylney and others, to grant it to the Abbess and Convent of Denney, which had been founded about fifty years previously by Mary de S. Paul, widow of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, foundress of Pembroke College in Cambridge. In the *Inquisitiones facte A°.* 15 *Ric. II.*, we have the entry, "Juratores dicunt quod non est ad dampnum Regis .... si Rex concedat Tho. Tylney et aliis quod ipsi Manerin de Histon cum Advoc' Eccle ejusdem .... dare possint Abbatisse et Conventui de Denney, et quod man' et advoc' predicta tenentur de Epo Lincoln' per servic' & ij feod' militum."[2] The Nuns however do not appear to have come into possession of the Rectory before 1418, when we learn from the Register of Bishop Fordham[3] that the Nuns and their Abbess, Margery, appearing at the Bishop's Manor of Downham by their Proctor, Thomas Lavenham, and the Vicar appearing in person, the Rectory was granted them with all its privileges, and a most minute arrangement entered into between themselves and the Vicar, some of the details of which are very curious, and well deserving of examination. With them the Advowson remained until the Dissolution, when it was conveyed by the Crown to Sir William Bowyer, Knight, Alderman of London. In 1561, Mr. John Bowyer was the patron[4]; and in 1599, 'William Bowyer, son of Francis Bowyer, held the Rectorie of Histon-Andrew, alias Denney, in Histon."[5] In 1662, Thomas Coke presented to both the Histons[6]; and in 1695, Sir Thomas Willis[7], of Fen Ditton; in 1775, Robert Michell, his grandson, was the patron[8]: and the patronage still is in this family.

[2] Baker, xxviii. 201. Cole, viii. 47; xlviii. 170.
[3] Baker, xxviii. 36.
[4] Bp. Cox's Visit. Art.
[5] Cole, xlviii. 170.
[6] Reg. Wren. 178.
[7] Reg. Patrick, 287.
[8] Cole, viii.

In the book of the Archdeacon of Ely, referred to above, is the following catalogue of Church ornaments; the words in brackets are in a later hand than the rest:

Ecclia Scī Andree de Histon non ap'p'ata. ht[9] Rectorē. taxatr ad xv marc. soluit p synod. ij*s*. iiij*d*. procur. xij*d*. Den. Sā Pet' ij*s*. ornam̄ta sunt h̄. iij. Missalia bona. duo T'pia[1]. iiij. G'dalia[2]. j Manuale. j Legenda. j Antiph'. iij psalt'ia. ordinale bonū. martilog̃. ij pia vestim̄tor. cū ptn̄ [et alia duo] duo frontal. calix bonus. pix' eburn. et sub s'rura. iiij^{or} phiole. Vexilla. crux enea. (et alia lignea) item j bonū portiphoriū de dono Magri Radl de Croperia quondam Rectoris Ecc̄e eiusdē. J. calix ex collatione eiusdem et ita sunt due calices iiij suppellicia et duo Rochete. Collectar'. unū psalt'riū cū s̄corum Tunica et dalmatica. due cape chori. j t'iblū.[3]

Incumbents.

The following list of Rectors and Vicars is taken principally from Mason and Cole, though the former is not a guide who can always be depended upon; especially as he seldom or ever gives any authorities.

Rectors.

Ralph de Croperia . . .	
—— Brice	temp. Ric. I.[4]
Giles de Barrington[5] . . .	
J. Noketh	1344[6]
Nicholas West	1352[6]
John Calstyn	1363[4]
Roger —— . . .	before 1377[7]
Robert de Eltislee . . .	before 1384[8]
William de Selby . . .	1388?[6]
Nicholas Hethe, ob. . .	before 1389[9]
Thomas Haxey	1390[1]
John Pechell, ob.	1390[2]
John Lylye	1399[2]

[9] Habet. [1] Troperia. [2] Gradalia. [3] Thuribulum. [4] Cole, viii.

[5] "Egidius de Barrington, Rector Ecclie Sci And. de Histon, dat Priori et Conventui Eliensi quosdam redditus in Lakenhyth." Cole, viii. 43.

[6] Mason, Gough Collect. No. 52.

[7] Reg. Consist. Eliens. fol. 88, *b*. Cole, xli.; he appears as Rector in 1381.

[8] Reg. Consist. fol. 17.

[9] On the 1st Oct. 1389, license of non-residence for three years was granted to Nicholas Hethe: he died in 1390. Blomefield, MSS. Gough, 349.

[1] He exchanged with Pechell for Lyndford, Lincolnshire Dioc. Ibid.

[2] Ibid.

Vicars[1].

William Baker	1418[4]
John Mason	before 1447[5]
John Cokefield, res.	1459
John Garthwayt	1464
Richard Mansor, res.	
John Radcliffe	1477
Thomas Pellys, res.[5]	
John Porye, res.	1522
Robert Chekering	1535[6]
John Elwood	before 1561[7]
— Jackson	before 1595
John Slegg	before 1638[8]
J. Ashley signs the Register	1653
John Ashley	died 1694[9]
Thomas Scaife	1695
Thomas Scaife	buried in 1723
John Scaife signs the Register	1735
Edmund Smith	1775
Jk. Sproule	1785
T. Edwards, D.D. exchanged with the former	1789
Thomas Penruddocke Michell	1823

Parish Register.

The earliest date of the existing Parish Register is 1653. It seems to have been ill kept: the Vicar's signature rarely appears. Various names, two or three of note, are recorded in the ministrations in this Church.

Among the foregoing names, there is none that demands any particular mention, with the exception of John Slegg, of whom we find the following remarkable presentment made at Archbishop Laud's Visitation, held in S. Michael's Church, in Cambridge, in 1638:

"Mr. Jo. Slegg holdeth two Vicarages upon a pretended union (one of y^e^ Churches being demolished in Q. Elizabeth's time), but Mr. Slegg never served the cure himself *since he killed the man at Chesterton;* neither hath he procured any settled Curate, but takes all the profitts, and getts young

[1] The term 'Cantarista' is used in place of Vicar in the account of the Visitation, 1539. MS. lxx. Cai. Coll.

[4] Baker, xxviii. 36.

[5] Commissary-General to the Bishop of Ely; he resigned on being presented to Heacham, in Norfolk.

[6] Presented by the King.—Parkins' MSS.

[7] Bp. Cox's Visitation Articles.

[8] Rymer, xviii. 879.

[9] Parish Register, whence the remainder are taken; Carter's Hist. Camb., p. 223. Cole, viii.

scholars to read prayers[2] and preach, sometimes one and sometimes another; but whether Laymen or no will not be known, because the Ch. Wardens dare not displease Mr. Slegg, and not long since a mans wife there lay dead 2 or 3 days, and no one could be gotten to bury her."[3]

Chantry.

Philip de Colvile, son of Henry de Colvile, founded a Chantry in the Church of S. Andrew about the year 1280,[4] in honour of S. Mary the Virgin and All Saints, which stands rated in the King's Books at 26*s.* 8*d.*, paying 2*s.* 9*d.* for tenths; assigning to the Chaplain in pure and perpetual alms a certain messuage in the village of Histon. The Deed of Foundation, which is to be found in the Archdeacon's Book in Caius College Library,[5] is rather a tedious document. The following passages which we have selected from it, are the most important and interesting:

Noverint universi xpi fideles presentes has inspecturi vel audituri quod hec est convencio facta inter dnū philippum de coleuil filiū henrici de coleuile ex unâ parte et dnū petrū de gretton capellanum ex altera parte, vz quod predictus philippus pro salute anime sue et pro aiabus omnium fidelium defunctorum dedit et concessit deo et beate marie et omnibus scis, et predicto petro et successoribus suis in pura et perpetua elemosina totum illud messuagium quod willus de la march quondam tenuit in villa de histon ..... ad divina in ecclesia sancti andree de histon ad altare beate marie ejusdem ecclesie per se vel per ydoneam personam secundum formam subscriptam in perpetuum celebranda.....viz. quod predictus petrus et successores sui qualibet die dicat servicium de defunctis sc. placebo et dirige, et cantabunt vel cantare facient in ipsa ecclesia pro aiabus predictis et pro dicto petro qualibet die dominica, die lune, die martis, et die mercurii requiem, die jovis de sco spiritu, die veneris de sca eruce, die sabbati de gloriosa virgine maria, et si aliquod festum intervenit fiat servicium de festo pro aiabus predictis, et pro predicto petro a.....habenda et tenenda.....reddendo inde annuatim dno archidiacono eliensi qui pro tempore fuerit, ad propriam sinodum post festum sci michaelis celebratam, sex denarios pro omnibus que aliquo modo de predicto messuagio.....exigi possint, salvo predicto servicio et predicta cantaria. Predictus vero philippus et heredes sui warrantizabunt defendent et acquietabunt.....omnia predicta contra omnes homines, tam christianos quam judæos, et dotes de omnibus secularibus demandis predictum

[2] The custom of Clergymen going from Cambridge to perform the Sunday Services in the churches around was long but too common. See Archbishop Laud's Troubles, p. 562. In this point there has been a great change for the better.

[3] Baker, vi. 323.

[4] Mason,

[5] MSS. Caius, cciv. 209—15, and in clxx. p. 182. The MS. is very much abbreviated.

servicium.....Et ad hec omnia et singula in forma predicta facienda.....subjiciunt se tam predictus philippus.....quam predictus petrus.....potestati archidiaconi eliensis ..... quod possit eos excommunicare de die in diem sine aliqua cause cognitione.....Vult etiam.....si predictus petrus..... decesserit, seu in religionem ingressus fuerit, seu aliquo modo predictam celebrationem amiserit, quod idem philippus..... possit presentare dño archidiacono infra xl dies proximos sequentes ydoneam personam.....etsi non..... perliceat eidem archidiacono statim post illos, &c.

Benefactions.

William Vale, Vicar of S. Ethelreda, left by his will, dated 1491, 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Church of S. Andrew: and again we find that, Nov. 6, 1496, a certain Henry Money gave one acre of arable land, for ever, to the fabrick of the Church; besides another acre left to Impington, for the celebration of a perpetual Obit.

John Knight, Rector of Croxton in 1503, left money to provide the light of 'our Lady' to burn for ever before the Rood in this Church.[6]

Mrs. Sindrey left £26 to be given to the poor, according to the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens.

Samuel Pont gave three roods of land to buy turf for the poor.

At this place is one of the five Schools, founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh[7], of Fulbourn, (who died in 1722,) to educate freely the poor. She endowed her foundation with lands which now produce £100 a-year: the land is in Oakington parish. The Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers are the electors and governors: but the appointment of the master is in the hands of trustees. The school was long held in the Church; but a neat building has lately been erected for the purpose. The income is now about £18, but will be considerably increased when the debt for enclosure is cleared.

The Church Lands amounted to 11A. 1R. 22P. in Histon parish, and 17A. 2R. 19P. in Chesterton, before the enclosure: the proceeds will soon be about £40 a-year.

[6] Blomefield's Lib. Transcrip., i. 9.

[7] See the inscription on her monument. *Blomefield Collect.* p. 42.

Church of S. Ethelreda.

This Church, which stood about a furlong to the west of S. Andrew's, is likewise a Vicarage. In the presentment of Archbishop Laud, quoted above, the union of the two churches is styled *a pretended* one; but Baker tells us that "the two Churches of Histon were united Jan. 28, 1588,[8]" and quotes Whitgift's Register in proof of his assertion. However, the union appears not to have taken effect immediately, as, in 1595, we find that Mr. Jackson was the incumbent of S. Andrew's, and Mr. Harrison of S. Ethelreda's[9]; but fourteen years afterwards, Mr. Jackson appears as Vicar of both the Churches[1]; since which time they seem to have been always united. The Church was sacrilegiously demolished about the year 1600 by Sir Francis Hinde, (who was then possessed of the Manor, Rectory, and Advowson of the Vicarage of this Parish,) and the materials used to erect his mansion at Madingley. Of that shameless act we find this notice in Archbishop Laud's "Annual Account of his Province to the King" for the year 1639,[2] with his Majesty's remark upon it:

"It was likewise presented to the Bishop, that about forty years ago, one Sir *Francis Hinde* did pull down the Church of *S. Ethelred*, in *Histon*, to which then appertained a Vicarage presentative, and fore'd the Parishioners to thrust themselves upon another small Church in the said town, to the great wrong of the Parishioners thereof. And that the lead, timber, stones, bells, and all other materials, were sold away by him, or employed to the building of his house at *Madingley*. And that, now it is called in question, the people (not being able of themselves to re-edifie the Church) can get no redress against the descendant from the said Sir *Francis*, because the heir was a child, and in wardship to your Majesty."

[8] Baker, vol. xxviii. p. 204.

[9] 1595. "Mr. Jackson, rated for his Vicarage of Histon Andrew's, to find one pike furnished." "Mr. Harrison, rated for his Vicarage of Histon S. Ethelreda, (jointly with the Vicar of Impington), to find one pike furnished." Cole, viii. 47.

[1] 1609. "Mr. Jackson, rated for his Vicarage of Histon Andrew's, and Histon Ethelred, (jointly with the Vicar of Orwell,) to find a pair of curols with a pike furnished." Cole, viii. 47.

[2] Archbishop Laud's Troubles, fol. p. 562.

We can have little doubt what the result of the zealous interference of the King and the Archbishop in this matter would have been, had not the danger which then threatened the very existence both of Church and State made it necessary to overlook matters of comparatively minor consideration.

Value.

In the Taxation of 1255, the Church of S. Ethelreda (or Histon Abbats, as it was also termed) stands rated at 20 marks, and in the *Verus Valor* of 1291, the entry is "Ecclia de Hyston Abbis 20li 0 0, Vic. 4li 6 8." In the Archdeacon's Book (about 1306) it is taxed at 24 marks, which is altered by a later hand into 20.[3] In the King's Books it stands at £7 16*s.* 2*d.*, and in 1728 was of the value of £20.[4]

In 1306, 2*s.* 4*d.* was paid for synodals, 18*d.* for procurations, and for Peter's Pence 2*s.* In 1516 the same sum was paid for Peter's Pence and procurations, 14*d.* for synodals, 18*d.* for Ely Farthings, and a 'pensio' to the Archdeacon of Ely, 6*d.*[5] In 1571, the Vicar paid tithe to the Crown, xv*s.* vii*d.* ii. *quad.* In Fleetwood's time the procuration stood at 2*s.* 8*d.*, the Vicar paying 1*s.* 1*d.*[6]

Appropriation.

This Church was very early appropriated to the Abbey of Eynsham, in Oxfordshire: the exact date we have not been able to discover; but we find from the *Inquisitiones temp. Edw. I.*, that they then held the Church of S. Ethelreda "in proprios usus," together with 15 hides of land,[7] an annual payment being reserved to the Bishop of Ely of 3*s.* 4*d.* at Michaelmas. In 1453, the Bishop, finding on examination that the stipend was not sufficient to support the Vicar, 'et pro Hospitalitate juxta juris exigentiam ibm tenend.,' ordered the Abbey of Eynsham to augment it within thirty days; or within ten days of that time to appear at S. Clement's Church, in Cambridge, before the Archdeacon and his official, to shew cause for their neglecting to do so.[8] Eynsham Abbey

[3] MSS Cai. Coll. cciv.
[4] MSS. Gough, 21.
[5] MSS. Caius, clxx., p. 20, 25.
[6] Cole, viii. 47.
[7] Baker, xxviii. 204.
[8] Baker, xxviii. 328.

was surrendered to Henry VIII., Dec. 4th, 1539, the last Abbat, Anthony Dunstan, being made Bishop of Llandaff. The Manor and Advowson of the church were then granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Elliot and Margaret his wife, and their heirs[9]; the King himself having meanwhile presented 'donec de dictâ summâ plenarie fuerit satisfactum Vicario per conventum una cum Arreragiis, Dampnis, et Expensis.'[1] Sir Thomas Elliot died in 1546, and left it to his cousin, Richard Puttington, 'with the appropriation of the Rectory, Advowson, Donation, &c. of the Vicarage.'[2] In 1569, Sir James Dyer presented in right of his wife; and the following year it came into the family of the Hindes, of Madingley,[3] in which it remained some years. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir Thomas Willis, who was also patron of S. Andrew's; since which time one person has presented to both Vicarages.

The following is the entry in the Archdeacon's Book for S. Ethelreda's Church (p. 83):

Ecca Scē Etheld' de Hyston. app'ata Abbati de Eynesham. taxatur ad xxiiij marc'. soluit pro Synodal' ij*s.* iiij*d.*, Procur' xviij*d.*, Den. bi Pet'. ij*s.*, Ornamta sunt h iij Missal. [unū in duobus voluibus, *erased*] unum gradale bonū alia ij debilia. ij t'pia. processional [et martilog in uno vol'me]. ordinale bonū ij legende. ij Antiph'. ij Psalt'ia. T'ribulū bonū luc'na[4] bona. t'a p'ia vestimentor' (vii.) cū ptin. calix bonus. (It uñ calix de novo fts) iij suppellic'. J. Rochet' crismator' boñ. Unū portifor' de dono dni Pet' vicarii. velum. ij cruces luc'na t'rbulū vexilla, iij. fiole. iij paria vestimentor'.

Vicars.

John Syger	. . . .	1349[5]
John Lolworth	. . .	before 1355[5]
Henry Syger	. . . .	1355[6]

[9] Rot. Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. [1] MSS. Wren, 247, 22. [2] Cole, xlviii. 168.
[3] MSS, Wren, Cole, viii. MSS. Gough, 50, 31. [4] Lucerna.
[5] Mason, MSS. Gough, 65.
[6] Cole, xli. 51. Reg. Consist. Eliens., fo. 59, a, b. He was Dean of Chesterton.

Thomas Kyng de Harewell . . .	1393[6]
Thomas Barton	1397
William Attehill de Marsham . .	1403[7]
John Willam	1403
Thomas Mowton	1406[8]
John Belingate	1447[9]
William Vale	1459
John Hopkyn	1491
Christopher Whalley . . .	1539[1]
John Elwode	1561
Robert Leake . . deprived in	1577
— Harrison . . . before	1595[2]
John Jackson	1607[3]

Of these Vicars, we find in the Consistory Register of Ely, a citation served upon Henry Syger, for contempt and disobedience, inasmuch as he had refused to carry out a decree of Thomas de Gloucester, commissary of the diocese, pronouncing excommunication on all those who had falsely and maliciously slandered the fair fame of Agnes, daughter of Robert Reynolds, of Histon, and John, son of John Alwyne, of the same parish. Whereupon we are told that he appeared in S. Michael's church, in Cambridge, and upon his humbly confessing his fault, and promising obedience to all canonical injunctions in future, he was fined forty shillings in alms to the Bishop, and exempted from further proceedings against him.[4]

William Vale, who died in 1491, left, in addition to a legacy to S. Andrew's, after the payment of all bequests,

[6] He was a Chaplain in the Diocese of Salisbury, and afterwards exchanged this living for that of Lyndstede, in Canterbury Diocese, with Thomas Barton. MSS. Gough, 349.

[7] He was Rector of Bradeley, in Norwich Diocese, which he exchanged with Thomas Barton; and in the same year exchanged this living for that of Foxley, with John Willam. MSS. Gough, 349.

[8] He was Rector of Taterford, and exchanged it for Histon with John Willam. Ibid.

[9] Mason, MSS. Gough, 65.

[1] Presented by the King, who, as we have stated above, claimed the patronage for this turn.

[2] Cole, viii.

[3] He was the first Vicar of the united parishes.

[4] Cole, xli. 51. Reg. Cons. Eliens. fo. 59, a, b.

the residue of his lands and estates to the Church of S. Ethelreda, (in the Chancel of which he was buried before the high altar,) on condition that the Church-wardens should take care that a Mass, with an Obit, should be kept in the church every year for the benefit of his soul; and that fourpence should be paid to the Priest then celebrating Mass.[5]

In 1501, John Hopkyne was buried in the chancel, and founded an Obit to his memory in the church; and left a certain sum towards the reparation of the Chapel of S. John in Parson Drove.[6]

Robert Leake was in 1577 deprived by Dr. Ithell, Vicar-General of the Bishop of Ely, for non-residence.

Value. The present value of the union of Vicarages is £400.

Population. In 1811, the number of souls was 534; at the last census, in 1841, the amount was 859. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture.

The Church.

The road from Cambridge to Histon is wearisome and dull; let us then pause awhile ere we enter the sacred precinct, and enjoy the refreshment which a contemplation of the scene affords. Before us, in the silent majesty, the calm massive grandeur of a House of God, lies the church of S. Andrew.[7]

[5] Blomefield, Lib. Transcrip., i. 9. inter MSS. Gough. [6] Baker, xxviii. 328.

[7] The Church which was sacrilegiously destroyed c. 1600, was, as has been already stated, dedicated in honour of S. Ethelreda, Virgin and Abbess; that which now stands is under the invocation of S. Andrew, Apostle. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that S. Ethelreda is the Patron Saint of the Isle of Ely. S. Andrew appears likewise to have received peculiar veneration in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, since of the twenty-two churches within five miles of this town, eight are consecrated to God in his honour, namely, Barnwell, Cherry-Hinton, Chesterton, Grantchester (SS. Mary and Andrew), Histon, Impington, Oakington, and Stapleford; and we may add, that the Chancel of S. Sepulchre's is said to be dedicated to S. Andrew. At Histon the two Saints met.

It is evening: let us choose a north-westerly resting place, that we may not prematurely lose the setting sun, but catch, before they fade in the coming gloom, the varied effects and enchanting contrast of golden-tinted light and darkest shade which the glowing beams, intercepted by thick foliage on the surrounding trees, cast upon the hallowed pile.

What glorious works did the faith of our forefathers produce! How did they delight to build palaces, not unfit, as far as the utmost endeavours of man's gratitude could fit them, for the presence of the Lord God! How incessantly did they labour! They were never satisfied; they had never done enough. And this tribute of praise is due equally to all the styles into which ecclesiology has divided church-architecture. No sooner had the Norman obtained possession of the kingdom, than his greater skill and more abundant resources were employed in rebuilding, in a style of increased magnificence, the small and (often perhaps) wooden edifices in which the Saxon had worshipped. Even the flood of civil war was insufficient to quench this holy zeal, which burnt most brightly under King Stephen, "cum miles egregius, tum mente piissimus." [a] The pointed arch, however discovered, now manifested its wonderful capabilities and at once filled the land with churches in a developed Christian style. So conscious were churchmen in that age of the superiority which this discovery had enabled them to attain, that they appear to have rebuilt many of what must have been among the greatest works of their predecessors, in order to obtain more entire freedom from those traces of paganism which cling to Romanesque architecture; so at least we may conjecture from the fact, that so many of our Cathedrals have Norman Naves and Early-English Choirs. The Decorated now succeeded, and for a time carried on the work, (*e.g.* in the Choir of Tewkesbury and Nave of Worcester,) but soon felt the blighting effects of the mortmain law. Never-

[a] Weever, Fun. Mon. 278.

theless this style, for the short period during which it flourished, produced buildings which in number and beauty yield the palm to none. Would that the principles and taste of Perpendicular architects had equalled their zeal and perseverance! How few churches are there in England which do not bear testimony at once to their excellence in the one, and to their deficiency in the other. They did much; alas, that flagrant errors should so often force the confession—they did too much. Let us however judge leniently, remembering how little right we, of all ages, have to see the faults of others.

S. Andrew's, Histon, is suggestive of such a train of thought. The buttresses and basement of Chancel and Transepts prove the original structure to have been Early-English; the Tower shows that a part was rebuilt in the fourteenth century; the roofs, clerestory, and windows demonstrate that the Perpendicular era cannot be charged with neglect, to whatever degree the additions and substitutions then made may be thought erroneous in principle and injurious to the effect of the whole; and the air of dank, neglected decay which pervades the entire place, betrays the spirit of the present day.

Let us now enter the sacred edifice and fill our Church-Scheme.

Ground Plan.

The ichnography of the Church is illustrated by an engraving: it will be sufficient therefore here to set down, that the building consists of Chancel, Tower, north and south Transepts, Nave with Aisles, and south Porch, and to add the dimensions of each of these parts.

		ft.	in.		ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Length	of Chancel	24	0	Tower	19	0	Transepts	24	0
Breadth		18	6		15	6		23	0

		ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Nave		43	0	Aisles	40	0
		22	9		9	6

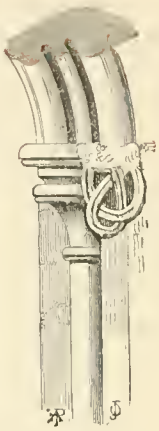
Chancel.

The Chancel, to all appearance, has suffered a curtailment in length, which has destroyed its

proportions and materially damaged the effect of the Church, considered as a whole. What, indeed, is there—to drop for a time all considerations of ecclesiastical propriety and rubrical obedience, and to view the matter as a simple question of taste—what is there that the resources of the most ingenious architect can devise, which will compensate in either internal or external appearance for deficiency of length in a Chancel? We are bold to answer unhesitatingly, there is nothing: a stunted Chancel must ruin a Church. And certainly the Chancel of Histon is now out of proportion, being too broad for its length; which circumstance, together with the position of the windows and buttresses, convinces us that the East wall, which has been rebuilt, now stands considerably to the west of the original East end. This modern East wall is of brick, pierced for a broad window, which is divided into four lights by wooden mullions and tracery.

The Holy Table is of oak, of fair Jacobean character, supported in front by two connected legs, and fastened at the back by iron-work to the Reredos. The Reredos is composed of good oak tabernacle-work, surmounted by a crest of Tudor flower, which, as is usual in wooden crests whether battlemented or flowered, is sunk in a cavetto moulding, so that the upper edge of the whole presents an unbroken horizontal line. There can be little doubt that this work once formed part of a Rood-screen.[9] At a distance of eight feet from the East wall the Altar is defended by poor oak-coloured rails, and is raised upon two brick steps immediately to the west of the rail. On each side, in the north and south walls, is a window, which on the exterior presents the appearance of a plain couplet; but in the interior the lancets are joined under one drop-arch, deeply splayed, of which the edge is enriched by a roll-and-fillet moulding, springing from nook

[9] There is a tradition that it was brought from All Saints', Landbeach, where there is more of precisely similar character.



shafts with rich and elegant capitals. A label crowns the whole, and springs, like the arch-mould, from the chapters of the bowtels. The terminations of the labels are much mutilated, but on the south side a knot of chaste design remains in tolerable preservation. The Chancel-arch forms the western face of the Tower-piers, which on the East are left plain and square. It is of the simplest kind, consisting of two chamfered orders, of which one dies into the wall and the other is carried on either side continuously to the base mouldings. The singular bases are concealed or destroyed by pues. The Chancel is elevated four inches above the Nave by a step placed at the East end of the Tower piers.

Let us hope that the time is not far distant when the Chancel shall be prolonged by full three yards; when the East wall shall be again rebuilt of stone, and pierced by an unequal triplet with bold interior jamb-shafts and rich arch-mouldings; when the Piscina and Sedilia shall be restored, and a single lancet inserted in the south wall above them; when the flooring shall be repaved, and not with common bricks; when the roof, again open to the ridge, shall resume its soaring height; when the Reredos shall give back its carved work to the Rood-screen; when green damp and white-wash shall yield place to bright colouring, and the whole, more decently arranged, become again what it should be now, and what it was in the thirteenth century.

North Transept.

The north Transept is used as a vestry, and until lately served the still baser purposes of a school. No further history will be required of the wretched stove and brick chimney which deform the western side. An

elegant Early-English[1] arcade runs round the northern and western sides. The arches are equilateral, exquisitely moulded, and spring from detached shafts with bold capitals and bases. Between the arches the spandril spaces are ornamented with sunken trefoils and quatrefoils, having rounded cusps. A horizontal string surmounts the whole at a height of about seven feet from the floor. In the north wall to the East of the arcade is an arch of the same character as the arcade, but broader, which was perhaps originally a Sedile. It is now converted into a doorway. Here the label, which runs continuously over the arches of the arcade, terminates in a notch-head or mask, and the shaft sustaining the mouldings to the East is stilted on a mass of masonry eighteen inches in height. Eastward again of this is a double Piscina[2] inserted in a square compartment, which has intersecting arch mouldings springing from three sets of double shafts of Purbeck marble, and two octagonal projecting orifices. In the East wall are two Perpendicular windows of three cinquefoiled lights, with mullions continued vertically through the head of the window and a battlemented transom across the middle light. These windows are inserted in Early-English arches, having elaborate mouldings supported on clustered and banded shafts, and the spandril spaces between them pierced with trefoils and quatrefoils of the same character with those in the arcade below, but of greater size. On the north, under a Tudor arch with poor label and head-terminations, is a broad Perpendicular window of five cinquefoiled lights. On the west is a window of the same description as those in the East wall, but blocked. This window retains its mullions and tracery, and may well be opened when the

[1] The principal dimensions of the arcade are as follows:—height of shafts, 3 ft. 10 in.; of arch, 2 ft. 8 in.; width, the same; depth of mouldings, 9 inches.

[2] Dimensions: square compartment, 4 ft. 6 in.; height of shaft, 2 ft.; depth of moulding, 1 ft. 2 in. An excellent view of it is given in our Engraving of the North Transept.

stove and chimney are removed. The Transept arch consists of two chamfered orders, of which the outer dies into the wall and the inner is supported on semi-octagonal responds with stinted Decorated capitals. The roof is of wood, unconcealed but flat, and is sustained by two cross rafters thrown from wall to wall. Against the south end of the East wall is a large Perpendicular niche, measuring six feet by two-and-a-half feet, under a low septfoiled arch, which carries a pierced parapet. The niche is unoccupied. We forbear to comment upon the condition of this Transept, which is shut off from the body of the Church by a deal partition six feet high, and by the clumsy staircase by which the belfry is reached. It would appear that the present inhabitants of Histon have degenerated from the virtue of their ancestors. Their fathers required two churches: they find one church of reduced extent to be unnecessarily large by at least one-third.

South Transept.

It is needless to enter upon a detailed description of the south Transept, which in its more

Arcade, South Transept.

important features resembles the north Transept, but is open to the Church and partially occupied by pues. It is likewise in a less disgraceful state of repair, and on the East side retains two original triplets, separated by a rich niche of Decorated date. The illustration gives an idea of the general effect of this Transept.

Nave. The Nave is entered from the Tower by an arch resembling the Transept arches. It is separated from the Aisles on either side by two wide drop-arches supported by a pier and two responds. The piers are of Decorated character, octagonal, with meagre bases and capitals. Above the Aisle arches, the north and south walls are pierced for a clerestory with three irregularly placed Perpendicular windows of two trefoiled lights, under Tudor-arched heads. In the Nave nine of the ancient pues[3] still remain, with foliaged poppy-heads at each end, and representations of animals, as lions, stags, &c., on the shoulders. These have a brick flooring. There is a fair open roof to the Nave, which has flowered spandrils and arched springers supported by sculptured stone brackets, placed on a level with the bottom of the clerestory windows. Upon these a monkey and dog, and a bat with expanded wings, are discernible. There is nothing remarkable to be seen among the modern pues save an apsidal box standing detached in the Chancel.

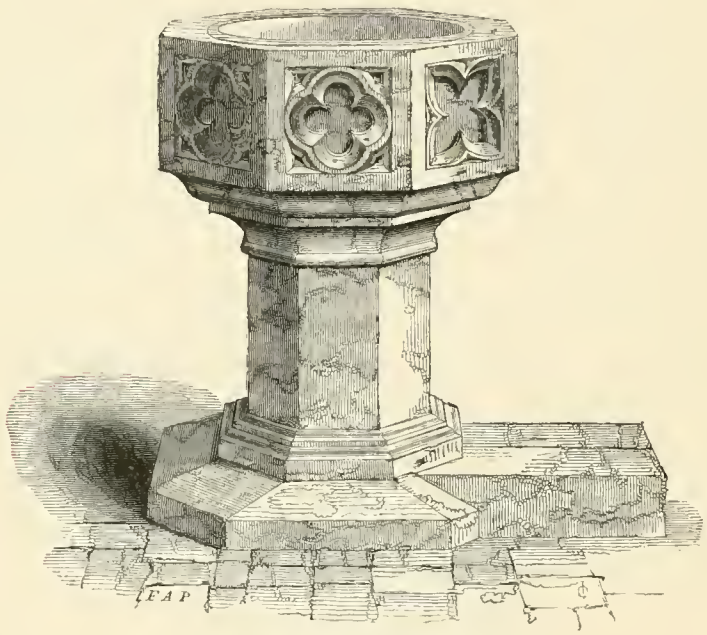
Aisles. The north and south Aisles are Perpendicular erections of precisely similar appearance. Each contains, on the side, two Perpendicular windows of three lights, with double featherings; and in the west end, one window of the same design. It may not be out of place to

[3] We subjoin the dimensions of these open seats: distance apart, 2 ft. 10 in.; height of back, 2 ft. 6 in.; height of seat, 1 ft. 5 in.; height of poppy, 3 ft. 2 in.; height of shoulder, 2 ft.; breadth of poppy below shoulder, 1 ft. 3 in.; breadth above shoulder, 9 in.

observe here, that the heads of all the Aisle windows, as well as of those in the Clerestory and of the west window, are blocked with mortar; which, as the tracery remains in most cases entire, must be attributed to a desire to exclude light or to save glass.

Font.

The Font stands to the west of the pier of the south Aisle. It has an octagonal bason, with sunken quatrefoils of two designs interchanged upon the sides



and an octagonal stem and base. The cover is a low pyramid in form, and is furnished with a counterbalance fixed to the pier. On the west side, adjoining the base, is a low kneeling-stone, which has been rendered useless by the raising of the pavement. This Font affords a simple specimen of Perpendicular work. It is injured by stone-coloured paint.

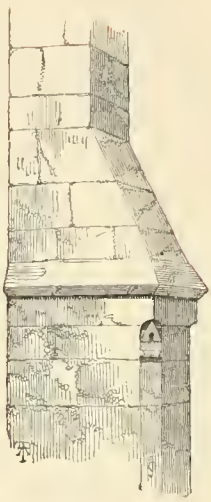
Tower. The Tower is square, of two stages, with plain parapet, and contains in each face a two-light window. The buttresses are narrow, set diagonally. The bells are five in number, of which one is ancient and bears the legend — Cantabo laudes Tuas per atria. On the top of the Tower, exteriorly, is hung the clock-bell.

Exterior. The west window is Perpendicular, of three lights, trefoiled with double featherings, under a Tudor arch. There is a west door, which is explained by the connection of this Church with the Religious House at Denny. The arch of the doorway is four-centred, with continuous cavetto and ogee mouldings.

The south Porch is an erection apparently of the fourteenth century; but its character was originally so plain, and its features are now so entirely concealed by plaister, that it is impossible to speak with certainty upon this point. The outer doorway has a plain drop-arch of two chamfered orders. Round the inner doorway, which is Decorated, runs a deep hollow between two shallow ogee mouldings. In the north-east corner of this Porch is a mass of masonry, which no doubt sustained the Benatura. Of this no traces now remain.

In the north wall of the north Aisle, closely adjoining the north Transept, is a tall ill-proportioned doorway with poorly moulded head. It is worth while to call attention to the fact, that the Chancel of this Church contains no Priest's door. Might we not perhaps assign the absence of the usual Priest's door, and the presence of the unusual west door, to the same cause? The buttresses are of finely-dressed ashlar, and display that carefulness in masonry and nicety in finish which are commonly found in buttresses built of

harder and more durable stone than the body of the Church which they support. Those against the Aisles are Perpendicular, of three stages, and inferior in execution to the Early-English work of the two-staged buttresses against the Chancel and Transepts. Under the great Transept windows is a small buttress of one stage, with bold weathering, which produces a pleasing effect. The Chancel has eaves without parapet. The parapet to the Nave is plain; that over the Aisles is irregularly embattled. Over the gable of the south Porch the saddle-stone remains, and one arm of a Cross, which has been pointed so as to form a needle. Above the south Transept is a representation of our Blessed Lord upon the Cross[4], between the figures of S. Mary on the right and S. John upon His left hand. The Church is built of the clunch of the neighbourhood, with buttresses of Barnack stone. In the interior, the shafts of the arcades and windows are of a peculiar red oolite (pro-



Buttress to Chancel.

[4] Such aids to ancient devotion are frequently found in churches at the present day. The positions in which they occur most commonly are: over gables, as in the present instance and S. Mary's, Stogumber; S. Mary's, Batcombe, Somersetshire; S. Mary's, Thaxted, Essex; and S. Helen's, Leverton, Lincolnshire: built into exterior walls, as at S. Laurence, Evesham; S. Ives, Cornwall; S. John Evangelist, Glastonbury; S. Mary's Abbey, Romsey; S. Andrew's, Minting, Lincolnshire; S. Mary's, Sherborne, Dorset; and S. Mary's, Marston Magna, Somersetshire: on Fonts, as in Holy Trinity, Lenton, Notts; SS. Peter and Paul, Coleshill, Warwickshire; S. Bartholomew's, Lostwithiel, Cornwall; S. Peter's, Bennington, Lincolnshire; S. Bartholomew's, Orford, Suffolk; S. Nicolas, East Dereham; and S. Mary's, Little Walsingham, Norfolk: and on Churchyard or other Crosses, as at S. Margaret's, Spaxton, Somersetshire; S. Mary's, Myton, Yorkshire; S. Margaret's, Somersby, Lincolnshire; S. Andrew's, Headington, Oxford; and at Stalbridge, Dorset, and Shepton Mallet. There are also other positions in which representations of the Crucifixion are found, but not so commonly: on bosses, as in Great S. Mary's, Cambridge, (from which the figure of our Lady has been cut away): on monuments, as in S. Giles', Bredon, Worcestershire: on window-mullions, as in S. John Baptist's, Wellington, Somersetshire: and over gateways, as in Cleeve Abbey, in the same county. This last example is the most beautiful of all those which we have examined. Some authors have asserted that Roods were never placed over closed doors: but this assertion is disproved by instances remaining at S. Mary's, Rougham, Norfolk; S. John's, Barford, Oxfordshire;

bably Ketton), which we do not often find in Cambridgeshire. The Roof has suffered much in pitch, and the appearance of the Church is proportionably damaged. It appears from the weather-mould, that the roofs of the Transepts were originally higher than the roof of the Nave.

The Commandments are painted on the west wall on either side of the west window, and the Creed and Lord's Prayer above the Aisle piers. The Royal Arms surmount the Nave arch. In the north Transept is preserved the old Church chest of oak, upon wheels. The Church would appear to have been once adorned throughout with religious paintings, traces of which may still be seen upon the west wall and the piers of the Tower. For the uncovering of these frescoes the removal of the 'singing-gallery' will be necessary. The almost unused Transepts will afford ample accommodation for the worshippers thus displaced; and it scarcely need be added, that the Church in every respect will gain by the change. Of stained glass there are a few ancient fragments and some new flowered quarries.

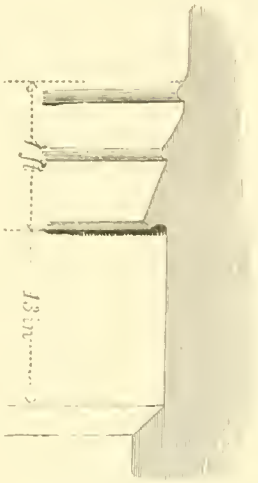
There are now no monuments in the Church which deserve notice. But it appears from Mr. Boissier's '*Notes on the Cambridgeshire Churches*, 1827,' that there was then a flat monument in the Nave, with brasses entire of a Knight and his Lady, with seven sons and two daughters. Hic jacent Johannes Burgoyn, Armyger, et Margarita uxor ejus, qui quidem Johannes obiit — die mensis Octobris, Anno Domini Millesimo

S. Patrick's, Patrington, Yorkshire; and by two which existed over the south and west doors of S. Mary's, Wareham, Dorsetshire, until the rebuilding of the Nave of that Church a few years back. Crucifixes have sometimes been found buried in churchyards, as at All Saints, Bolton Percy, Yorkshire. In stained glass of all dates they are commonly met with, and, were the white-wash removed from the walls which it disfigures, many would be found in fresco, as in the churches of S. Alban's Abbey; and S. Mary's Abbey, Tewkesbury. It is to be regretted that collections of the curious occasionally contain sculptures of this kind, preserved simply as fragments of antiquity.

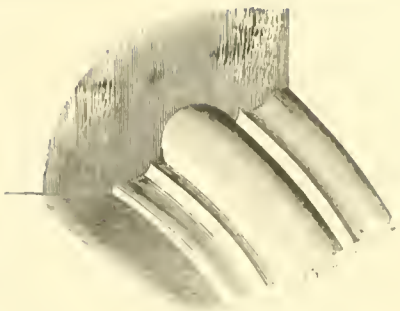
quíngentessímo quínto et b̃gínta. This has altogether disappeared within the last seventeen years. How long shall church-robbery and tomb-violation pass unreproved and unpunished?

As attention has lately been directed to the subject of Orientation, it may be proper to state, that the Chancel, which inclines somewhat to the south from the direction of the Nave, points twelve degrees south of due East. This deviation, although not sufficient to reach the precise point where the sun rises on the Feast of S. Andrew, is worthy of remark.

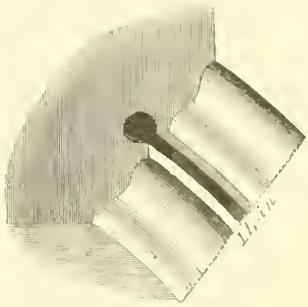
Thus is our Church Scheme filled, and the courteous reader put in possession of a Camdenick account of S. Andrew's, Histon.



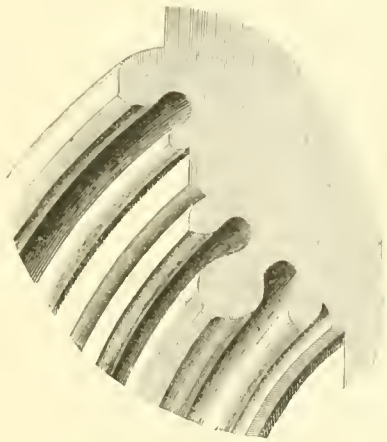
Basement, Nave.



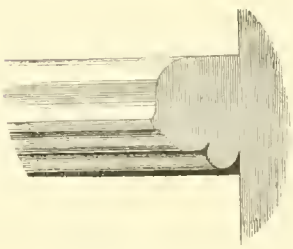
West Doorway



Doorway, South Porch.

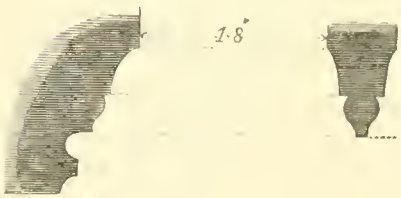


Arcade, S. Transept.



String, Chancel.

Arch S. Transept.



Aisle Windows.

Capital and Base, Nave Piers.

Base of Pier. South Transept.

Base of Nave Arch.

Base, EE. Arcade

Capital, Nave Arch.

Capital Band Shaft, Chancel

Capital of Piscina, S Transept

Capital, Piscina

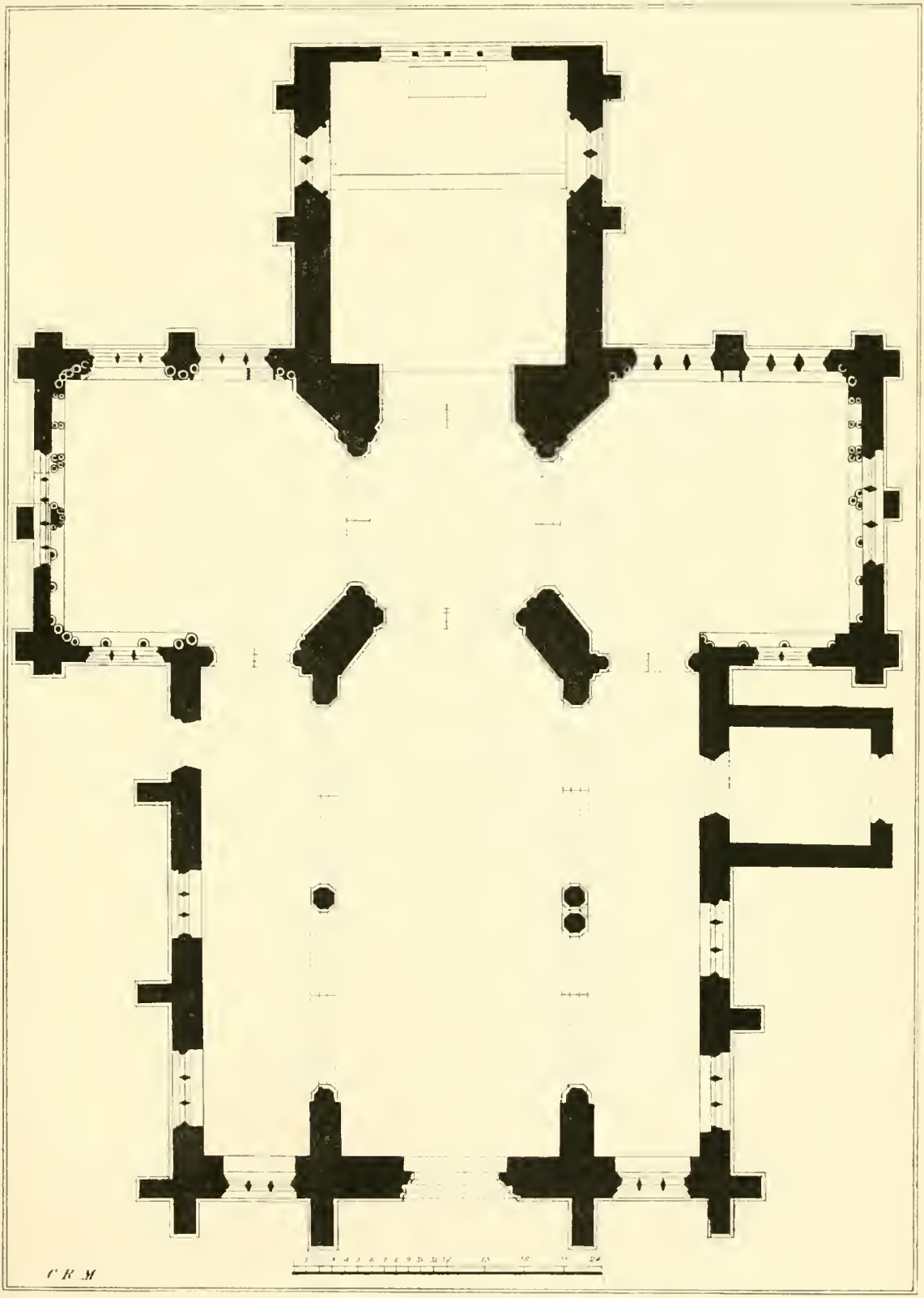
Base of Shaft, Piscina.

Capital, EE Arcade.

Arch of Piscina, with central Cap.

Base, E. E. Shaft

Band of Shaft


C R M

Harlton Church.

HERLETONE, or *Harleton*, commonly called *Harlton*, is a small agricultural village, 6 miles almost S.-W. of Cambridge, "at the foot of a steep hill, not unfruitful or unhealthfully situated, having the benefit of diverse wholesome springs", says one of the would-be Historians of the County, John Layer,[1] about 1639. This description, in its particular points, applies to several villages in the level of Cambridge; with several others also in this part it is noted for its orchards. Layer continues—"consisting of 20 families: by Domesday-Book accounted at *five* hides geldable; and was of old the inheritance of the Huntingfeilds." From his account we may trace the following descent of the Capital Manor; and there were other petty ones.

Roger de Huntingfeild held a Knt. fee here of the Honor of Gloucester, and is said to have a Lete here temp. Hen. I. Roger de Huntingfeild was sole Lord, 9 Edw. II., holding the Advowson. His son sold both Manor and Advowson. This Manor came to Ric. Kelsill, 5 Ric. II.; then to Ralph Bateman.[2] Alex. Child held one Knt.'s fee with Ric. Kelsill. Rob. Hutton, younger brother of — Hutton, of Drayton, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Child, had two Manors here, 'Huntingfeild' and 'The Ladyes,' and the Advowson; he was Lord till 10 Hen. VII. The Huttons were Lords in

[1] *Harl. MSS.* 6768.

[2] *Dugdale, Hist. of Embanking*, p. 352.

6 Edw. VI. In 4 Eliz., William Barnes, and after him Robert Barnes, his son, held this Manor with the Advowson: the latter was a Popish recusant, and did sell the Manor to Thos. Fryer, D.M., who gave it to Henry, his younger son; but he dying without issue, granted a rent-charge of £100 a year out of this Manor to charitable uses; whereof this village hath £35 per ann.: but the inheritance fell to Dr. Fryer, his elder brother.

Besides the Lords of the chief Manor already mentioned, the following names of ancient proprietors are to be found on record.[3]

John de Folkesworth, Kt., held by the courtesy of England xii^{xx} acres, and paid scutage.
Ric. de Hokton. 5 Ed. II.
Thomas Ashewell. 12 Ed. III.
Jeffry Cobb, a great owner, temp. Ric. II.
Radulph, E. of Stafford, held a fee, 46 Ed. III.
Edmund de Mortuo Mari, E. of March. 5 Ric. II.
Hugo, E. Stafford, held a fee, 10 Ric. II.

Dedication.

The Church is dedicated to 'the Assumption of the Virgin,'[4] or to 'the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary.'[5] It is in the Deanery of Barton, in the Archdeaconry of Cambridge, and in the Hundred of Wetherley. Cole gives a full account of the Church in pp. 118–123 of his 2nd Volume.

Advowson.

The Advowson belonged to the Huntingfeild Manor; and went with it till Walter Gifard, second Earl of Buckingham, gave the Advowson to the Alien Priory of Newton Longue-ville,[6] Bucks: this *Alien* Priory retained it till its dissolution[7] in 1414–5, 2 Hen. V. Subsequently it went with the Manor, until Dr. Fryer inherited: and then it was sold to John Duport,[8] D.D., Master of Jesus College, (about 1600); who gave it to the College in reversion after the next presentation. It is now in the patronage of that College.

[3] *Hal. MSS.* 6772. *Cole, MSS.* vol. xxii. 85-6. *Mason, MSS.* Gongh Coll. 18. *Doomsday Book*, i. p. 196.

[4] Allen. [5] Cole.

[6] Among the *Placita*, Ric. I., a. 6to. Rot. 9, is this: 'Assisa inter Rogerum de Huntingfield et Priorem de Longa Villa de advocatione Ecclesie de Herleton est in respectu, &c.

[7] *Dugdale, Monast.* i. 1036. *Willis, Hist. of Abbies,* ii. 32.

[8] Of him, see *Shermanni Historia Coll. Jesu*, p. 32.

Value. In Pope Nicholas' *Valor* of 1291, it is taxed at vi. *lib.* xiii*s.* iv*d.*, and the portio of the Priory of Longue-ville at ii. *lib.* In the *King's Books*, the value is stated at xiv*l.* ix*s.* vii*d.*; it is added, "solvit Xmas xxviii*s.*" The net value returned[9] in 1835 is £313.

An excellent Rectory-house, in a well-chosen position for convenience and aspect, has been erected by the present Incumbent.

Payments. In 1533, (p. 9.)[2] when the See was vacant, there was due for Procurations to the Bishop:

De Ecclesia de Hardeleston[1], xx*d.*

In 1516, (p. 15.)[2]

Synod. xiiij*d.* Den. S. Pet. xii*d.*
Synod. xiiij*d.* Procur. xii*d.*
Elye Farthings, ix*d.*
Annualis Decima Epis. Eliens. debita, xxviij*s.* xi*d.*

The present payment to the Bishop, made at Michaelmas, is £1 0*s.* 4*d.*

Furniture. The following list of Church Furniture is from the Archdeacon's Book,[2] omitting abbreviation.

Ecclesia de Harleton non appropriata . est ibi Rector . taxatur ad ix marcas . solvit pro sinodalibus ij*s.* iiij*d*...procurationibus xii*d.* Denariis Sancti Petri xii*d.* Ornamenta sunt hec. Missale bonum (i. aliud Missale).[3] i. Troperium . aliud cum gradali et tercium cum alio gradali. Martilogium (et psalterium de dono rectoris).[3] Ordinale . Manuale . Portiforium bonum . ij. salteria . tercium portiforium (ij. antiphonaria) iij. paria vestimentorum. iij. tegmina[4] cum pertineciis (corporalia de dono Radulphi Lovel et cappa chori) . xv superpellicia [ij. Rocheta.] (iij.) calices suf. vj. phiole . Turribulum bonum. Crismatorium suf. ij. Cruces. Velum bonum. iiij. vexilla. iij. frontalia . pixis sufficiens. lucerna. vi. tualla.[5] iij. paria corporalium. ij. Antiphonaria bona . duo legende [6]{Item. i. bonum vestimentum et i. calix bonus de dono Willi. Bateman}.

In the margin is added this list—

ij. legende in ij. voluminibus. ij. gradalia...i. vestimentum itemq. de dono Ric. Kellishill et alba et amica et stola et maniplum de dono dni henrici Dalgy: ..... [7]de dono .....[7] ibidem ij. cape chori.

[9] *Lib. Ecclesiasticus.*
[1] An error for Harleton.
[2] *Coll. Caii. MSS.* cixx.
[3] Inserted above.
[4] Erased.
[5] Tuella et toallia.—*Ducange.*
[6] Added in a later hand.
[7] A word illegible.

The following list of Rectors is taken from Dr. Mason's (MSS. 24.) book of Incumbents for Ely Diocese, and Cole's MSS. and the College and Parish Registers. This is one of the many cases where we feel the want, so often lamented, of an Athenæ Cantabrigienses. Such a store of biography would supply all the personal history which we here require.

Rectors

		John de Lacy .....
1330.		Henry de Scalariis[8] or Escalariis or Deschallars.
1338.		John de Hyngestone.[9]
1346.		John de Bottesly.[1]
1347.	June 26.	John de Byfield.[2]
1349.	June 26.	Roger de Tuffield.
		William de Potton,[3] (died here).
1388.	April 27.	Robert de Comberton.[2]
1391.	Mar. 18.	Thomas de Spaldyng.[4]
1392.	Mar. 27.	Thomas de Rybred, (d.)
1393.	Sept. 13.	Joh. Atte Hoo.[5]
1460.	July 28.	Joh. Abbot,[6] (d).
		——. Bernard.[7]

[8] An agreement between him and the Prior of Barnwell, dated 4 Cal. Aug. 1337, is given in *Cole, MSS.* xviii. 130, wherein the names of several land-owners are enumerated. The Rector covenants to give the Prior and Convent 30*s.* annually for their tithes on certain lands also described. The deed, says Cole, was so long as to occupy five or six folio pages; so he 'excerps' only so much as contains the names of persons and conditions. The Rector affixes his seal and, "quia sigillum meum pluribus incognitum est," also the official seal of the Archdeacon of Ely.

[9] See List of Incumbents of Bokesworth.

[1] Licent. Stud. 1339, ii. Cal. Sept.

[2] Per Regem, ratione Temporalium Prioratus. Baker takes this from Dr. Worthington's Church Notes for Cambridgeshire, vol. xxviii. 'Ad Rectoriam Radulphus Bateman nominat, Prioratus (de Longa Villa) præsentat.

[3] Dom. Manerii de Harleton nominabat Clericum Priori de Longa Villa Giffardi. Ille præsentabat Episcopo pro Institutione.

[4] He exchanged with R. de Comberton. Rector de Farnham, Londini Dioces. dictus Thomas institutus Rect. de Harleton ad Præsent. Dni. Reg. Ric. II. ratione Temporalium Prioratus de Longa Villa alienigeri in manu sua occasione guerre inter ipsum et adversarios suos Francie inde existencium: p̄ noiacōne Radi. Bateman spectantem.—*Regist. Fordham, Gough Collect.* ii. 329.

[5] By the presentation of the King, Ric. II. as Thos. de Spaldyng. In the same Register we find this entry—"Licenc. de non-resid. pro Joh. Hoo, Rect. de Harleton, proviso infra tempus a jure limitatum sit in subdiaconum ordinatus;" and he was so ordained June 3, 1394.

[6] Ad Rectoriam (nominant) Feoffati in Manerio.

[7] Per Laur. Cheyne hac vice.

1465.	May 20.	Rad. Shawe.[8]	
1492.		William Spalding.[9]	
1518.		Dr. Lupton.	
1539.	Aug. 14.	Christ. Willy, or Wyllys,[8] (d).	
1556.		Jac. Hall, (d).	
1557.	Nov. 14.	Joh. Tylney.[1]	
1561.		Eccl'ia diu vacavit et vacat in præsenti. Postea Thos. Whitehead, Rect.—*B. of Acts of Bp. Cox in his Visitation.*	
1567.		Tho. Whitehead.	
1579.	Dec. 18.	Arthur Hughes, (d).	
1580.	Nov. 16.	Joh. Duport.[2]	
1584.		William Pentlow.[3]	
1628.		Marmaduke Thompson.[4] (d.)	
1642.	July 13.	Richard Sterne,[5] B.D.	
1643.		*John Allen.*[6]	
1661.	May 8.	Stephen Hall,[7] B.D.	Presented by Jesus College, as also the rest.

[8] Per Regem.

[9] A cause in the Court of Arches was determined against W. Spalding, R., who was ordered to pay costs and arrears (5 years), at 20*s.* each, to the Prior and Convent of Barnwell, to whom Pagan Peverel gave $\frac{2}{3}$ Tythes of all Demesne lands of the Knights' fees belonging to the Barony of Brune (Bourne); and the Bp. ordains 20*s.* for ever to be paid, in 2 payments each year, in satisfaction for $\frac{2}{3}$ such Tythes.—*Reg. Alcock*, 191. f.

[1] Cole, Vol. lx. p. 84.

[2] Leicestriensis: Socius, 1574: A.M.: procurator Academiæ 1580, October 10, 1581; non deposuit fasces nisi post creationem Tho. Burton, LL.Dris. in Custos Eliz. 22. Vide Tabulam Custodum, in *Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jesu*, p. 38.

[3] Rated in 1595, 3 Nov. and 2 Mar., for his Parsonage, to find one musket, furnished. In 1609, Apr. 4, to find a pair of curols, with a pike furnished. The first page of the Register of Baptisms, beginning 1584 and going down to 1587, is signed by him.

[4] Compounded for first-fruits, July 31, 1628, in the sum 10*li.* 9*s.* 3½*d.* Eboracensis: Socius, 1619: A.M.: post gradum susceptum in Collegio Commensalis aliquandiu vixit; presentatus ad Vicariam de Comberton, 1618, lite tum pendente inter Epum Eliensem et Collegium circa vicariam dictam: admissus anno sequente in locum vacantem per resignationem Mri Watts: Procurator Deputatus Mri Boswell: STB, 1626: Rector de Harleton et Wimple in Com. Cantab.

[5] He resigned Nov. 20, 1660, and on Nov. 21 resigned the Mastership of Jesus College for the Bishoprick of Carlisle; afterwards he became Archbishop of York. Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, pt. II. p. 145,) gives a memoir of him, mentioning that he, with one or two more, distinguished himself by his zeal for Charles I., in sending to him the College plate. An interesting memorial of him is written by Sherman in his Historia Collegii Jesu, p. 39. He is one of the asserted Authors of "*The Whole Duty of Man.*" See Preface to Pickering's edition, 1842.

[6] John Allen is not recognised as a Rector by the History of Jesus College, as having supplanted the rightful Incumbent in the Rebellion.

[7] Appointed but never inducted. He was a Canon of Ely. Of him there is a pleasing notice in Sherman's History of Jesus College, p. 41. A monument to him is erected in the Ante-Chapel of Jesus College; the inscription on which is printed in Blomefield's Collect.

1661. July 3. Charles Bussey,[8] B.D. (d.)
1662. May 24. John Sherman,[9] M.A.
1671. William Cooke,[1] D.C.L.

Cantab., p. 141. He was elected from Pembroke Hall to a Fellowship in Jesus College, by Bishop Andrewes; became Vicar of Guilden Morden in 1627; of All Saints in 1629; President of the College in 1639. He was also Prebendary of the first stall at Ely. He was the first Fellow sequestered by the Duke of Monmouth for refusing the Covenant. He was restored in 1660, and became Vicar of Fordham. He was also Lecturer of S. Paul's. He was presented to Harleton in 1661, and enjoyed it but a very little while, dying in 1661. This is Walker's account of him, '*Sufferings of the Clergy*,' Pt. ii. 22. The *MS. History of Jesus College*, after naming the place of his birth, All-Hallows, Barking, in London, in stating that he was Canon of Ely, adds—Primus quod sciam qui ista dignitate cum sodalitio claruit. A Collegio temporum injuriâ amotus 1644, post 17 annorum ostratismum restitutus 1660, presentatus ad Rectoriam de Harleton vacantem per resignationem Custodis Dris Sterne, in Collegio moriens, 1661, legavit Ærario et Bibliothece 80 libras ab executore suo Dri Pearson custode propediem numeratas, qui et Stephani reliquias in Collegii Sacello urnâ marmoreâ claudi jussit.

[8] Nottinghamiensis: Socius, 1626: Aulæ Pembroch. alumnus; STB: vicarius omnium Sanctorum, 1629: amotus, 1644: restitutus, 1660: presentatus ad Rectoriam de Harleton, 1661: et eodem anno præsidens: sequenti in Collegio obiit, in parte australi sacelli sepultus.—*MS. Hist. Coll. Jesu.*

[9] He wrote the Historia Collegii Jesu, Cantab., first printed in part, 1840, ed. J. O. Halliwell. A tablet is placed to his memory in the Ante-Chapel, Jesus College. *Blomefield, Collect. Cant.*, p. 141. "Joh. Sherman natus apud Dedham in Com. Essex, Coll. Regin. alumnus, fit Coll. Jesu Cantab. Socius, 1660. Prælector Logicus, 1656; Acad. Procur. 1660. Electus et præsentatus ab Acad., 1661, ad Rect. de Winslow in agro Cestriensi verum cum virtute Actus Indemnitatis (restaurato Car. 2do) omnes Convictiones Recusantium cassatæ essent, Institutione caruit. Præsentatus a Coll. ad Rect. de Harleton, 1662; eodem anno Præsidens; unus e Syndicis ab Acad. nominatis, 1663, ad restituendam Bibliothecam Lambethanam, et ad digerendam Bibliothecam Holdsworthianam; unus e 12 concionatoribus ab Academia emissis, 1664; S.T.P., 1665; Canon. et Archidiaconus Sarisburiensis, 1670. Mortuus est Londini Martii 21, 1671. Collegio legavit 100*li.*

Qui Socios omnes, Custodes, atq. Patronos,
Digerit egregios Ordine in Historia;
Inter et hic Socios numeretur dignus: et ultra
Shermannus meruit, queis Polyhistor erat."

MS. *Hist. Coll. Jesu.*

It has been said that he was ejected from a Fellowship in Trinity College; this, however, Walker questions.—See his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Pt. II. p. 160.

[1] A monument to him stands in the Ante-Chapel of his College: the epitaph inscribed upon it, speaking of him in the highest praise, is printed in *Blomefield, Collect. Cantab.*, p. 142.—Eboracensis: natus apud Campshall: A.M.: prævaricator, 1656: prælector Rhetoricus, 1659: Socius, 1660: Taxator, 1661: Scrutator, 1662: Vicarius de Barton, 1665: Presidens, procurator, et Rector de Harleton, 1671-2: LL.D, 1673: paucis post annis Diocesios Eliensis Cancellarius, denatus anno ætatis suæ 74to, admissionis vero in Collegium 59no. Vir sane egregius, qui cum multiplici eruditione pietatem morumq. probitatem, cum gravitate humanitatem comitatemq: quam felicissime conjunxit. Literarum humaniorum incertum an sacrarum callentior fuerit; in utriusque versatissimus. Legum non solum quas est professus sed et municipalium peritissimus, nec juris magis consultus quam justitiæ fuit, quam coluit unice, et qua Cancellarius, quâ Irenarcha annos supra 30 accuratissime exercuit. Longævus cum esset, annos tamen meritis superavit, omnesq: omnium virtutum numeros cum laude explevit. Collegio, vivens moriensq: Benefactor extitit munificentissimus. Anno 1704 Librarum 50 Symbolam dedit in ornatum aulæ Communis; anno autem 1706, ejusdem valoris Polubrum

1707.		Charles Ashton,[2] D.D.
1707.	Dec. 11.	John Bagnall,[3] M.A.
1712.	Sept. 18.	Gilbert Hooke,[4] B.D.
1715.	Aug. 8.	John Brooke, B.D.
1723.	Jan. 28.	John Lucas,[5] M.A.
1727.		Lees Ward,[6] M.A.
5.		(Jesus Coll. Regr.)
1756.		Richard Oakley.[7]
1784.		Jonathan Chapman. (d.)
1806.		Edward Daniel Clarke,[8] D.C.L.
1822.		George Palmer.[9]
1830.		Charles Macarthy.
1839.		JAMES FENDALL.

Population. In 1676, the return made was—Inhabitants, 71; no recusants; 3 Dissenters. In 1831, the census gave 223 as the number of inhabitants; 1100 acres the extent of the parish. In 1841, the number was 269.

Register. The Parish Register begins 'Ano Dni 1584, and regni Henry Eight, 26'—so it is headed, and bears this imprecatory motto, 'Jesu sis mihi Jesus.'

et Aqualem in sociorum usum donavit. Supremis Testamenti Tabulis 600 librarum munere custos nimis Collegii Reditus adauxit, Librosq: suos omnes juridicos pretii haud exigui Bibliothecæ legavit.

—— Optimus, atque
Interpres Legum sanctissimus. *MS. Hist. Coll. Jesu.*

[2] Afterwards Master of the College.—*Monk's Life of Bentley*, p. 347. He was amongst the most learned men of his time; and on account of his eminent qualifications was generally looked to as a candidate for the Divinity (Regius) Professorship, when Bentley contrived his own election.

[3] Socius, 1687. Academiæ Procurator Sen., 1712; quo munere nondum perfunctus ex vita excessit.

[4] Eboracensis. Socius, 1690: Vicarius de Comberton; postea Rector de Harlton. Morbo diuturno consumptus e vivis excessit.—*MS. Hist. Coll. Jesu.*

[5] Derbiensis. Socius, 1708: 1709, A.M.: ad Vicariam de Whittlesford, 1710:—ad vicariam omnium Sanctorum, 1717: ad Vicariam de Suasey, 1720: ad Rectoriam de Graveley, 1721: electus Procurator Academiæ, 1723; præsentatus ad Rectoriam de Harlton, 1723.—*MS. Hist. Coll. Jesu.*

[6] Buried in the Chancel, Nov. 2, 1755. He was drowned in a well close to the church-yard. Nottinghamiensis: Socius, 1716: in Artibus Inceptor: præsentatus ad Vicariam de Swasey, 1721: Guilden Morden, 1726: ad Rectoriam de Harlton, 1727: Procurator Academiæ, 1731. —*MS. Hist. Coll. Jesu.*

[7] A.B. Oxoniensis (in sodalitium Collegii Jesu electus, 1733): 1735, A.M. præsentatus ad Vicariam de Gilden Morden, 1742.—*MS. Histor. Coll. Jes.*

[8] Professor of Mineralogy, and the well-known traveller. His Life, by Otter, was published in 1825.

[9] Exchanged with Macarthy.

In the entries from 1639 to 1723, the names of the sponsors are inserted for each case of baptism.

The register of burials begins with the year 1567.

One other circumstance may be noted—that in the first half of the eighteenth century, marriages from this parish were frequently celebrated in the Chapel of Jesus College; perhaps this was one of the effects of non-residence of the Rectors. However, this was stopped by the Act of 26 Geo. II., in 1755.

Memorials and Monuments.

"In the Chancel a school is held," says Cole, writing about 1740; this is the case now on Sundays only; in the week in a school-room built by Dr. E. Clarke: and he adds these notices:—

"Only a small silver cup and paten, with 'Harlton' written round it."

"By the screen hangs in a frame, an old ordinance of Abp. Parker's, concerning matrimony, which has weathered many generations. At the bottom of it is this—

Set forth by the most Reverend Father in God, Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of England, and Metropolitane."

"In the Church, particularly in the middle aisle, several small bricks, bearing these arms—*On a chevron* 3 *Mullets pierced, and a Crescent in the dexter Chief.*"

Cole[1] enumerates the following monuments:

"In the middle of the Chancel, a large black marble slab, bearing these words—

William Pentloe,
thirty,
March 16, —,

this only could be made out—probably to a Rector."

He gives a drawing of the "most beautiful and magnificent monument of white alabaster, gilt and painted, and curiously wrought, raised from the ground quite to the ceiling. At the top are these arms—p *Pale* 1*st S. on a Chevron int*ʳ 3 *Dolphins naiant embowed A*..3 *Towers of the Field, and a Crescent for difference*, for Fryer, impaling *A a Chevron inter*

[1] Cole, MSS. vol. ii.

3 *Lozenges Ermine and a Chief Gules.* Above these is a figure of Charity, which terminates the monument. Above the figure of a man and woman, which are instead of pillars to support the arch, are two neat figures representing Religion: and under the arch three figures kneeling—one of an old man in a Doctor of Physick's habit, and of a young man in armour in the middle: behind him an old woman in the dress of her times, with a gold chain about her neck."

On another tablet below these, lies a younger woman (tradition says it is intended for the wife of the son) in black, also with her head reclined on the left arm, and a book under her head: at her feet, under the figure of the man, which supports the arch, these arms—p *Pale 1st Fryer*, impaling p *Fess, embattled O. and G. 3 Gates countercharged*, and a crescent for difference. At her head, under the opposite figure, is the impaled coat. Just under the arch, the Fryer's coat supported by 2 Angels and crest—*a Serpent A. winding round a Tower S., on which stands a Cock O.*

Bequests.

Henry Fryer, Esq.[3] in 1632, left all his estate (£500 or £600 per annum) to general charitable uses. It was almost all conferred on Christ's Hospital, in London, who are now Lords of the Manor. This estate was charged with an annuity of £35 to the poor. This has been divided between two objects, school and supply of coals. The Commissioners for investigating Charities in 1839, reported that £17 10*s.* had been given to a schoolmaster; and for this sum he was required to instruct, gratis, all the children of the parish; no very high remuneration. The report shows how this was one of the many examples of inactivity and remissness chargeable on the last generation.

The Church.

The Church of S. Mary, in the parish of Harlton, is interesting rather for its style, which is very early Perpendicular,

[3] Second son of Dr. Thomas Fryer: see p. 82.

and uniformity of structure, than from its great size, richness, or elaborate ornament. It is, in fact, an ordinary country Church, beautifully situated in a very quiet and retired village, whose verdant trees and peaceful character of rural repose are pleasingly presented to the traveller who has been passing between the bleak chalk hills to the left, and the bare uninteresting tract of country which stretches far away to the right, in his progress from Cambridge through the village of Barton. From the high road, indeed, which passes about half-a-mile from Harlton, the Church is scarcely visible; nor would it be perceived by one whose eye is not readily arrested by the ever-welcome prospect of a grey tower peering through the surrounding trees, or who is not quick to mark the one object which sanctifies while it most adorns every rural scene. Externally viewed, and divested of the associations of a picturesque position, there is little in the present building which is calculated to excite more than usual interest. A Chancel, a Nave and Aisles, and a plain square western Tower without a spire, form the plan: there are two Porches, to the north and south; and a Rood turret, rising above the roof in the north-east angle of the Nave, gives variety and irregularity to the structure. On entering the Church, however, it is at once perceived that it possesses considerable architectural merit, both in respect of proportion and detail. The Chancel is of ample size and beautiful effect. The East window, of five cinqfoiled lights, bears evident marks in the upper members of its elegant tracery, of the struggle between the graceful flow of Decorated lines and the rigid vertical principle of the Perpendicular, which had not yet terminated in favour of the latter. The arch is highly pointed, and the jambs low; so that the tracery occupies, as was frequently the case in Decorated, but more rarely in Perpendicular windows, about half the entire height. The

date appears to be about A.D. 1390. On each side of this window, internally, two very rich and elaborate niches still remain nearly perfect; and below it is a remarkable Reredos of stone, still entire, and perhaps the only instance of the kind in the county. It contains in the upper part thirteen small compartments, cinqfoiled, and with crocketed canopies. These doubtless formerly held statues. The central compartment forms a deep recess in the wall, and was designed for the reception of holy relicks, which appear to have been sometimes kept in a recess immediately above the altar, as in the present instance, or at All Saints, Tinwell, in Rutlandshire, where a square sculptured reliquary is seen externally below the East window, built into the masonry of the wall, and evidently inserted for this purpose. The Piscina is large and handsome, and is surmounted by a square hood with foliated spandrils, and terminated by well-carved heads. The Sedilia appear in the south-east window-cill. In the north wall, opposite the Sedilia, are several mutilated brackets, or fragments of statues. This wall is pierced by a single window of two lights, having good tracery and an equilateral arch. The ordinary monogram of the Holy Trinity in ruby glass, with black letter scripture, coeval with the fabrick, remains perfect in this window, and is almost the only fragment of stained glass now to be found, though previous to the repairs of the Church, (of which we shall have more to

Piscina.

say hereafter,) about a year ago, a considerable number of ancient pieces existed, among which were many initial letters, curiously painted in black and yellow, on a white ground. The south wall of the Chancel contains two windows of similar character and date; that over the Sedilia of three lights, that to the west the same as the opposite window on the north side. Between them is a good Priest's door. The roof is nearly flat, of open timber, and appears to be partly modern, partly composed of the ancient beams. The Chancel-arch is very fine, and has much of Decorated character in its mouldings. The label is terminated by very grotesque and curiously carved figures, of which there are also some remarkable examples in the dripstones of the windows. The ancient Chancel stalls remain on both sides of the Chancel arch, and have good carved panels and plain poppy-heads. The Rood-screen is of stone, very plain, but good in design.

Nave.

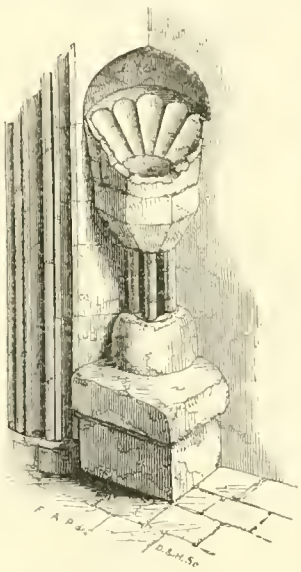
Our readers must understand that our view of the interior of the Nave was taken before the late repair of this Church. They will now look in vain for the rich old oaken seats, with their panelled and buttressed sides; they have all been removed (being much decayed) and replaced by deal seats, which however possess the rare merit of being left open as before, and are of tolerable design. The piers and arches are of lofty and beautiful proportions; the latter are nearly equilateral. The piers are in their plan (which is given in our engraving) intermediate between the usual Decorated and the Perpendicular arrangement, though the mouldings incline rather to the latter style. The caps are of unusually meagre and shallow developement. There is no Clerestory to the Nave, and a low-pitched king-post roof, probably of the seventeenth century, with wall-pieces springing from large and well-cut corbel-heads, somewhat abruptly terminates the finely ascending lines of the ancient masonry.

Belfry Arch.

There is a noble arch, now unhappily blocked, which communicates between the Nave and the Tower. The mouldings are continuous, extremely deep and bold, and chiefly of Decorated detail. The Font is an absurd pagan vase, placed upon a stone pedestal. The pulpit is a rich Jacobean specimen in good preservation.

Aisles.

The north Aisle is entered by a fine Porch, which was formerly groined, but the lower parts of the cross springers now alone remain to bear record of the fact. The inner doorway has rich continuous mouldings, and attached to the western jamb, in the angle, is a mutilated Benatura,

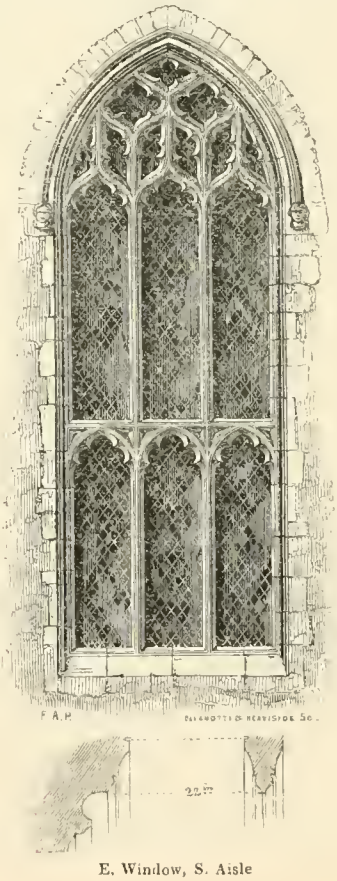


Benatura.

with a foliated basin, which is not of common occurrence. The outer doorway has jamb-shafts, and good mouldings of pure Decorated character. The East wall is pierced with a fine large two-light window, of partially Decorated tracery, and a transom. The north wall contains three similar windows, of three lights, all with transoms, and cinqfoiled heads below them, excepting the north-eastern window, in which the transom is plain. The entrance to the Rood turret is in this part

of the church, through a good ancient door with floriated hinges. It is ascended by a newel staircase of stone, lighted by narrow trefoiled lancets, of most beautiful design; and a spiral bead is sunk in the wall to assist in the ascent. At the top is a small door opening upon the roof of the Nave, which is covered with lead. Of the south Aisle nothing remains to be said, since its character is the same as that just described, with the exception of the East window, which has three lights. The Porch how-

Rood Door. Scale, 1-4 in. to a foot.



E. Window, S. Aisle

ever is different, and of very good design. The interior

Inner Doorway, South Porch.

doorway is large, and has rich continuous mouldings with square hood and quatrefoiled circles in the spandrils. The outer doorway is also good, and has a bold label terminated by heads, and fine mouldings of Decorated contour.

Tower.

The Tower is a very plain structure, and contains nothing remarkable. It is embattled, of two stages, and supported by angular buttresses of three stages. The belfry windows appear to have formerly been of two lights; the mullion is now removed. The bells are in a most neglected state. One is broken; two bear the dates 1622 and 1636 respectively. In the lower stage, on the southern side, is a singular recess in the wall, which may have been connected with the sance-bell; but it does not, like that at Trumpington, reach to the ground.

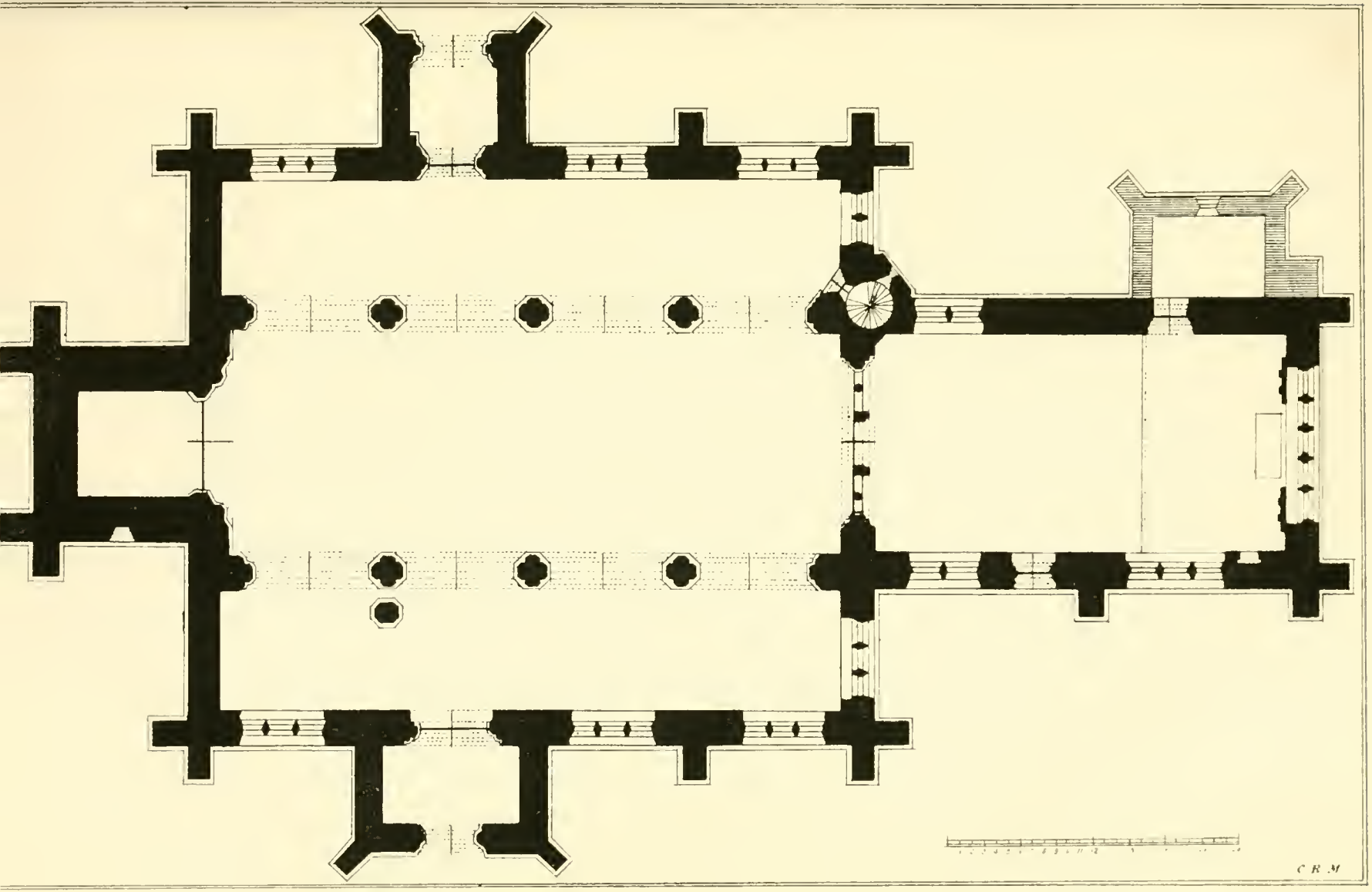
Monuments.

There are no monuments of any interest remaining in the church. The vestiges of a floriated sepulchral stone cross may be traced on a slab within the Altar rails; and in the south Aisle a cumbrous and unsightly structure of 1631, a more lengthened description of which is inserted in p. 88.

General condition and appearance.

The fabrick, before its late repairs, was in a very dilapidated and most neglected condition. Being built almost entirely of clunch (the principal quarries of which are in the immediate neighbourhood) the outer walls were decayed and ragged, and could only have been properly restored by being faced and pointed anew, at a very considerable cost. The church however has now been made weather-proof and neat and clean; and perhaps this is all the praise that can be bestowed upon it. The whole of the exterior has been plaistered with that worthless and detestable material, Roman cement, duly jointed and coloured to look like stone. Some of the strings and mouldings, especially at the basement, appear to have had their full share of this disastrous composition, so that their original contour cannot everywhere be ascertained by a casual observer. A modern vestry has been erected at the north-east end of the Chancel, likewise covered with cement, which, after the lapse of scarcely a year, is crumbling to pieces and honestly displaying the red brick which it disdains to hide.

We do not, in these remarks, wish to throw blame where none is justly due. Probably the architect had no other course to pursue, and the parish no more money to expend upon the restoration. But an important lesson may be learnt from such cases: that wherever a parish has, from long apathy and neglect, suffered a noble ancient church to fall into all but complete decay; when means are at length taken for repairing it, the work must either be so badly and cheaply done as to entail a mutilated and poorly-patched church upon posterity, or (which however is by far the better alternative) the parishioners must half ruin themselves for a time, to restore it to its original strength and beauty.


C R M

Bead of Newel Staircase
Rood Turret

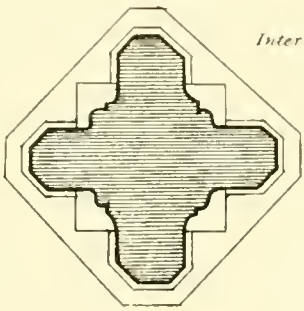
String
Interior of Nave

Belfry Arch

Jamb of Doorway to
Rood Turret

Interior Doorway South Porch

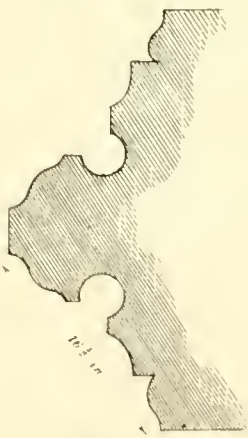
Interior Doorway North Porch



Piers.

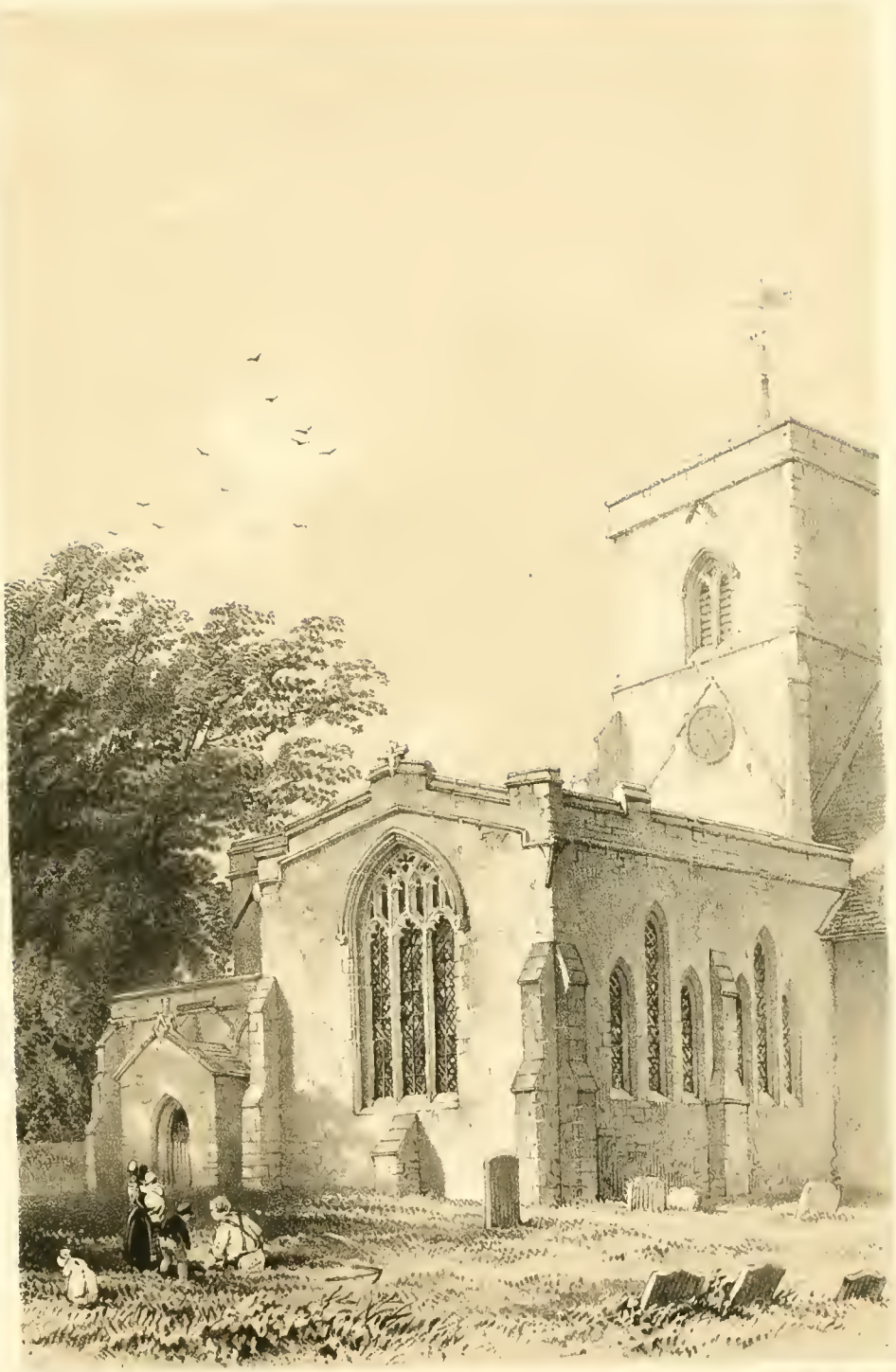
Exterior Doorway South Porch

Chancel Arch



Exterior Doorway North Porch

MOULDINGS, HARLTON CHURCH.



Haslingfield Church.

HASELINGFIELD—according to ancient orthography *Heslyngfeld* and *Hasselling-field*, now currently written Haslingfield; in the Deanery of Barton, in the Archdeaconry of Ely, in the Hundred of Wetherley, of old Wederlai—lies 5 miles almost south of Cambridge. It is seated on the north side of a hill. The soil is not unfruitful, and bettered by the neighbourhood of the river Rhee, or Rhea, which runs by the town to Cambridge.[1] It was once so honoured as to give name to the Deanery.[2]

Dedication.

The Church is dedicated to All Saints.

1352 Die Jovis, in Festo Sc̄i Machelli, Ecclesia de Haselyngfeld in honorem omnium Scorū dedicata per Thomam Epum, inter Festa Sc̄i Michis et Sc̄i Andree.—*MS. Wren.* 127.

Advowson.

It is a Vicarage. The Advowson belonged originally to Somery's Manor; but was lost in a suit between Stephen Somery and the Abbot of York, in the reign of King John.[3]

[1] Layer, *Cole's MSS.*, v. xxii.

[2] See *MSS.* 189, p. 16. Caius Coll

[3] *Monast. Anglic.* 388, 404.

In another place,[4] Dugdale says the Church was given by Stephen, Duke of Brittany, to the Priory of Romburgh, Suffolk, A.D. 1284; which was a cell to the Abbey at York, one of the small monasteries suppressed in 1528, and granted to Cardinal Wolsey for his College at Ipswich.

After the dissolution of monasteries, Sir T. Wendy, having purchased the Abbey estate here, became possessed of the Advowson. From the Wendy family it passed to Sir Roger Burgoine, about 1710. In 1753, Mrs. L'Isle was patron. It now belongs to Charles Michell, Esq., of Forcett Hall, near Darlington.

Value. In 1290, the Church (*i.e.* the Rectory) was valued at 38*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*; the Vicarage at 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the Taxation of 1291, we find this statement—

Ecclesia de Haselingfield taxatur ad $\frac{60}{ix}$ marc.

. . . . . decimatur 4*l.*

In Bp. Gray's Register, Ecclesie Valor was put down 55 marc.; Vicaria, 6½ marc. In the *King's Books* the statement is—

Valet Vicaria . . . 8*l.* 10*s.* 7⅕*d.*

Solvit decimas . . . 17*s.* 9¾*d.*

In 1754, the value was £300.[5] In the *Liber Ecclesiasticus* the sum given is £550.

It will, perhaps, be considered worth while to give the conclusion of the process[6] respecting the Tithes, which was had between the Vicar and Patron Abbey, in 1484; as shewing the nature of the provision made for incumbents in that day, and wherein their burdens consisted. It furnishes to patrons of benefices at this day solid reasons for a good example of liberality.

"Constat—Portionem vicarii perpetui—solum et in solidum fuisse et esse in Alteragio dicte ecclesie, cum lino et Canapo ac tribus Marcatis Decimarum Bladi nomine ad sustentationem Vicarii perpetui pro tempore, Curam ani-

[4] *Monast. Anglic.* III. 610.

[5] MS. note, *Ecton's Thesaurus*, p. 98, University Library.

[6] *Cole MSS.* xxi. 271—2.

marum de et in eadem ecclesia gerentis ad omnia ad singula onera ecclesie predicte incumbentia supportanda. Que quidem portio adeo tenuis fuit temporibus retroactis, et jam esse dinoscitur, quod Vicarius predicte Ecclesie ex eadem Hospitalitatem servare, et alia onera eidem incumbentia supportare nequaquam potuisset, aut potest in presenti. Sciatis igitur, quod nos huic morbo congruam adhibere medelam volentes portionem predictam ex unanimi consensu et assensu totius Capituli nostri augmentando, pietate moti, auximus et pro perpetuo augmentando melioramus in hunc modum. In primis viz volumus, et pro presenti pro nobis et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus, quod dictus magister Robertus Adam, modernus dicte Ecclesie Vicarius, ac omnes et singuli successores sui dicte Ecclesie Vicarii pro tempore existentes, qui Pondus diei et Estus suis Temporibus successivis habet et continue habebunt, ultra portionem suam predictam habeant pro perpetuo mansum pro Vicario ejusdem Ecclesie ab antiquo ordinatum suis propriis sumptibus et expensis reparandum et manutenendum cum suis pertinentibus: quodque habeant et percipient dictus Magr Rob. Adam, Vicarius, et singuli successores sui Vicarii ejusdem Ecclesie cum onere reparationis Cancelli dicte Ecclesie parochialis ad quam virtute Ordinationis ejusdem tenentur: necnon cum onere Solutionis annui Census sive annue Pensionis vel Præstationis viginti solidorum celle nostre de Romeburgh ab antiquo de, et in eadem Ecclesia debite et solvi consuete, omnimodas decimas Feni et aliarum rerum decimabilium quarumcunque de, et in omnibus et singulis Terris et Locis infra Fines Limites Bundas et Loca Decimationis dicte Ecclesie parochialis, que a Tempore cujus Initii sive Contrarii Hominum memoria non existit, fuerunt et nunc sunt extra agriculturam redacta: et omnimodas Decimas Lane, Agnellorum, Vitulorum, Ortorum, Aucarum[7] ac alias Decimas minutas et persolutiones quascunque. Necnon Oblationes Mortuaria et alias quascunque Obventiones Ecclesiasticas de et in dicta parochiali Ecclesia, vel Capella ab eadem dependenti, pro tempore perveniendo ..... salvis nobis et successoribus nostris nomine monasterii nostri predicti, manso Rectorie dicte Ecclesie, cum omnibus et singulis Gardinis, Terris, Tenementis, Clausuris, Pascuis, et Pasturis, Terris, Tenementis, Silvis, et Redditibus, quibus dicta parochialis Ecclesia, extra Mansum pro Vicario predicto, cum Terris, et locis eidem pertinentibus, dotata existit cum suis pertinentiis ac Decimis Bladi, de et in omnibus et ommimodis Terris vocatis Monesland, ac omnibus aliis Terris et locis infra Fines, Limites, Bundas et Loca Decimationis prefate paroch. Eccliē de Heslynfeld pro temp. quomodoliter pertinentia, una cum Decimis Silve cedue ubiq. infra Fines dicte Eccliē Crociquē[8] et Feni ac Bladi et Rerum Decimalium quarumcunq., de et in Terris et Locis quibuscunq. infra Fines, Limites Bundas et Loca predicta ubique extra Agriculturam in presenti existentia, qui saltem infra tempus memorie Hominum ad Bladum culti fuerunt. Necnon de et in

[7] Sc. Anserum. Vid. *Ducange* ad voc.

[8] It appears from old documents that *saffron* was grown about Cambridge, no less than in the adjoining county about Saffron Walden.

omnibus Terris et Locis nunc existentibus in simili cultura etiam si in futurum extra Agriculturam, si qui tales fuerint, aliquo Tempore erunt. Et quod insuper volumus et per presentes ex unanimi Consensu et Assensu nostris concedimus, quod dictus Vicarius et singuli successores sui pro perpetuo sint liberi, exonerati et quieti ab omni onere Solutionis Decimarum quarumcunq. Dño nostro Regi, et Subsidii cujuscunq. Dño nostro Pape, seu Episcopo Eliensi pro tempore debendi seu solvendi: necnon Reparationis, Manutentionis, et Refectionis Mansi Rectorie Ecclesie predicte; quorum omnium et singulorum onus in nos et successores nostros et prefatum Monasterium nostrum predictum inde oneramus; et ad perpetuam Solutionem eorundem, et singulorum ipsorum, eum casus emerserit, nos et successores nostri predicti ex nunc prout ex tunc, et ex tunc prout ex nunc, harum serie obligamus, dictum Mag. Robertum, Vicarium modernum, et ejus successores quoscunque inde pro perpetuo exonerantes. Et ulterius nos predictus Thomas (sc. Bothe) Abbas et Conventus volumus, et per Presentes concedimus, quod dictus Magr. Rob. Vicarius et singuli successores sui.....habeant et percipient de nobis et successoribus nostris annuatim in Festis S. Martini in Hyeme, et Pentecostes, equis Portionibus, tredecim Solidos et quatuor Denarios in ampliorem Augmentationem dicte Portionis, ultra tres Marcatas in Ordinatione predicta contentas quarum annuam Portionem nos et successores nostros subire debere cognoscimus ac subire volumus et concedimus, et ad id nos et successores nostros obligamus per Presentes."

And then proviso is added, that the grant be of no effect to those who disturb the Convent in any of the above specified rights of its own; and the date concludes the document.

Sir Thomas Wendy, the patron after the Abbey of York, showed a worthy example of patron-like liberality, for which he is justly commemorated by Bishop Kennet,[9] the historian of Impropriations, as an eminent instance of affection to the Church in preceding reigns.

Another document we cannot forbear quoting here, as illustrative of the customs of ecclesiastical property in ancient times. It is from Baker's MSS. xxxii. p. 185. The article is an extract from "Particulars of the Lands, &c. granted to Thomas Wendy, D.M., 38 Hen. VIII. 1546." It begins with an indenture, made 1520, (12 Hen. VIII.) witnessing that

The Reverende Father in Gode Edmunde Abbotte of the Monasterye of our Blesside (Lady) of Yorke and the Convente—have devisyde graunted

[9] *Case of Impropriations*, p. 431.

and letten to farme to John Crake of Heslynfelde yoman the personage of the Church—with all demaynes medowes mores commons and pastures —— with all commodities and advantages dewe to the sayd Monasterye——unto thende and terme of LX yeres—foloynge; yeldynge therfore yerly to the sayd Brederne of the s^d^ Monasterye, Students in Cambridge or their deputes, at the Feast of the Purificacyon of our Ladye and Seynt Peter ad Vincta, or within XX dayes nexte after ether of the s^d^ Feastes, by even porcyons XX^*lib.*^ of lawful money of Englande besides these somes ensuynge: that is to saye the s^d^ John shall paye to the Vicare—yerly for his Pencyon IIII^s^. 4^d^. at y^e^ termes accustomede, to the Pryor of Bernewell XX^s^: to the Stewarde for his fee XX^s^: to the Kynge pro Vis. Franc. pleğ. XII^d^: to the Bishoppe for visytacyons 4^s^ 5^d^ ob. or whatsoever it be more or less: and to the same for synage and procurac. 3^s^ 10^d^, and for Strawe to the Parish Churche there in wynter season 4^s^. Furdermore—shall at his proper costs and charges discharge the s^d^ Abbotte—agenste y^e^ s^d^ Bishoppe as well of y^e^ sequestracyon made of late in y^e^ sayd personage, as herafter to be made ether for decaye of y^e^ Mancyon there (or) defawte of paymente of anye of the s^d^ somes dewring y^e^ yeres aforesayde.

He was to pay £40 for the rebuilding of the mansion lately destroyed by fire. He was to uphold and sustain all the barns, make defence along the springs against cattle: and he was to this licensed to take timber, provided he did not fell by the roots any wood of 'warrnate' (walnut); and to take stone from the quarrell. Taxes and 'dismes' (tenths) were to be paid by the Convent, all other dues by the lessee. It was further provided, that—

If it shall fortune the seide students to be compulsede eyther by reason of death[1] in the Universite or other cause to come to the s^d^ personage, as they have been in times paste, that then the s^d^ J. Crake and his assign shall provide for them in the s^d^ personage one oneste Chamber to be occupiede by them,—payenge for y^r^ meate and drynke and other thynges necessarye. And the s^d^ Students shall have libertey in fyshyng there in y^e^ Ryvere for their Recreacyon.

[1] There is an example of the like offer of refuge in the account of the doing of W. Rennell, a Fellow of King's college, rector of Tichwell in Norfolk, 1381; who built several rooms in the farms belonging to the then Gonville Hall, whereunto the Scholars might resort when the plague should appear in Cambridge. A history of *pestis* in Cambridge would be not a very narrow field of narrative. The knowledge and energy of later times has done very much to remove the natural causes of epidemics in this locality, where they prevailed to such an extent as to lose their proper appellations, if they ever gained them, in the common name of *pestis*, or *plague*. Yet energy has even now not effected all that knowledge suggests, or all that reason might lead to expect.

After the citation of this indenture it is added, that the property was a Lordship of itself, and that the Advowson was, as parcel of it, in the King's gift.

All this valued at xxii *lib.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, exclusive of 44*s.* 4*d.* for tenth, was granted to Dr. Wendy in consideration of his surrendering to the King an annuity of £40 out of the Manor of Poynings, granted to him by the Earl of Northumberland.

The other ecclesiastical payments with which, in old times, the parish was charged, are as follow:[2]

	£.	s.	d.
Ecclesia solvit procur. Episcopo	0	9	9
Vicaria ejusdem	0	1	2
Porcio Prioris de Bernwell in eadem ...	1	4	0
Bona Prioris de Angleseye taxantur ad ...	2	17	6
... ... Bernwell	0	4	0
... ... Abbatis Eboracensis ...	5	16	0

In 1533, there was due at the Bishop's Visitation[3]—

Synod.	Den. Pet.	Synod.	Procur.
xiiij^{d}.	iij^{s}.	xiiij^{d}.	xviij^{d}.
	and Ely Farthings, xxij^{d}.		

Manors. The following Manors are enumerated:

1. Manor of Scales.
2. " Menchins or Mincins, corrupted from Mount Hensies or de Monte-Caniso.
3. " Melford (or Roger of Melford's).
4. " Sterne.

1. This, with other lands, was given by Edward I. to Sir Robert de Scales, in regard of his valorous service in the Scottish wars. In this family it continued until the time of Edw. IV., when it went to the Earl of Oxford and W. Tindall, cousins of the last heiress.[4] The latter family held it until it was purchased by Dr. Wendy. He had all the Manors except Sterne's in Mary's reign.

This Dr. Wendy was one of the principal grantees of monastic property in this country. A list of the different

[2] Regist. Fleetwood, *Taxatio*, A.D. 1290—1.

[3] *Caius Coll. MSS.* 170. p. 19.

[4] *Camd. Brit.* f. 443.

grants made to him by Edw. VI., is in Lysons' MSS., 944, p. 421.

The Earl of Delawarr now owns the property by inheritance from Mr. Lyell, his lordship's maternal grandfather, who purchased it from Sir Roger Burgoine; he from the Wendy family.

2. This was Stephen Somery's possession; and came to John de Monte-Caniso, Peter Pigott, Roger or Robert de Bachworth. It came afterwards to the Crown; by whom it was granted to the Nuns of Stratford.[5] At the Dissolution it was granted to Sir Ralph Sadler; from him it came into Dr. Wendy's hands.

In Cole, vol. xxii., an account of these Manors is given at some length.

The Convent, by their attorney, answered the King's (Edw. I.) placitum quo warranto before the Justices on circuit, that they held "sok et sak, tol et theam, visum franci plegii, catalla felonum et fugitivorum, et amerciamenta hominum suorum," by the gift of King Henry III., in Haselingfield.[6]

Conventual Property.

The Abbey at York had ix^xx (90) acres in almes. The Priory of Anglesey, a hide of land, or vi^xx acres. The Priory of Clerkenwell, a hide of land, by free gift from Will. de Sancto Georgio, made with the knowledge of the Lord Rob. Beche, who was 'capud feodi,' in 1194.[7] The Nunnery of Stratford had a gift of land from Christiana Sumeri and her son; confirmed by King Stephen.[8]

A Chantry was founded here by Sir Robert de Scales, in the reign of Edw. I. The license of founding is given in Cole, vol. xxi. 183, from Bishop Goodrich's Register: it runs thus:

[5] This was a Benedictine Nunnery, also called S. Leonard's, Bromley, being in Bromley parish, but near Stratford.

[6] *Dugdale* (Bandinel), iv. 122. In the Index it is wrongly put Haselingfield, *Kent.*

[7] *Monast. Anglic.* i. pt. iv. p. 299. [8] *Ibid.* p. 443.

Quod ipse dare possit et assignare unum messuagium et 50 aeras Terre cum pertinentiis in Haslynfeld que de nobis tenentur in Capite Aldermanno et fratribus de Fraternitate Gilde Assumptionis beate Marie de Haslyngfeld, habenda sibi et successoribus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicia inde debita et ad inveniendum quendam Capellanum (qui celebret) Divina singulis diebus in quadam Capella beate Marie in dicta Villa de novo fundata pro Animabus Progenitorum nostrorum, &c.

This document is dated '26 Mart. anno regni Anglie decimo octavo, regni vero nostre Francie quinto.'

This Robert de Scales had been licensed by Bishop Thomas de Insula (1351) to have Divine service in the oratory or chapel of his Manor-house.

Another Chantry was of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. The estate was granted to Dr. Wendy.

Cole[9] gives us this tradition:

"There is a place near called the Lady of White Hill, where was a Chapel, and the Lady Mary's Picture in it in memory of man, where there was a Pilgrimage, and many foolish devotions performed."

He adds—

"The place is called White Hill or Chapel Hill; but there are no remains of the Chapel."

The place is now known by the name of *Chapel Bush*.

Church Furniture.

The Archdeacon of Ely's Book[1] gives this list of Church Furniture:

Haslingfend appriata Abbati Ebor. Est ibi Vicarius . lx marc . taxacō . solvit pro Sinod. ij*s*. iiij*d*. procur. xviij*d*. Den. Sti. Pet. iiij*s*. Ornamenta sunt hec. i. Missal. ij. Antiph. ij. gradal. ij. troperia. iij. psalteria. ij. ordinal. Turribul. Tunica Dalmatica . crux deaurata . Lanterna . Legend. in duobus volūibus . (ij. cum psalter.) manual. Crismator. iiij. phiole . v. paria vestiment. cum pertinenciis . ij. Rochete . vi. superpellicia . iiij. Calices. Cappe Chori de dono Abbatis . i. de dono Vicar. unū Ordinal. cum Martilog. duo paria Candelabr. v. paria Corporalium . iij. Frontal. pixis . xi. vexilla. i. Portifor. in loco Missal. unum Missale bonum de dono dni Johis de Woketon vicar. Una cappa chori de serico glauco cum amicta . tres albe cum amictis et stolis et maniplis et duo zone. unum corporale. duo tuall. cum uno man——unum antiph. cum legenda eiusd. voluminis . unum portiforium qd. fuit dni Radī Cap[i] de dono. eiusd. dni Johis vicar. idem vicar. dedit altari btē Marie unum ———[2]

[9] *MSS.* xxii. 91, extr from *Rand's MSS.* 1773.

[1] *Caius Coll. MSS.* cciv. p. 94.

[2] The page has been cut too much.

[3] Item bonum vestimentum integrum cum toto apparatu de velveto blodio de dono Johan. Relict. Walteri Neve.

Monuments.

Cole[4] gives a description of the fabrick as it appeared in 1743. This would suit the present state well enough. He notes its advantage over other churches in being free from high pews, and supports his just criticism upon that humour by quoting old Weever's[5] sentiment thereupon. He follows up this notice with a full account of the monuments which it contains: and since they are of some historical interest, and have not come in among Francis Blomefield's Collectanea, we shall not hesitate to present them here.

The oldest monument is that on the north side of the Altar. It is an Altar-tomb and painted, standing on three steps. Round the top is the inscription (now not legible)—"Here lieth Thomas Wendye,[6] Docter in Phesike, and was buried the xii daye of Maye, 1560." At the head these arms[7] for Wendye—*O a Chevron inter 3 lion's heads erased, B within a bordure engrailed B.* The[8] two first and fourth are the same; but the third is *per pale Wendy impaling S. a Bend O.* At the feet Wendy impaling something which is decayed.

Against the south wall in the Chancel, also within rails, is a mural monument of marble and alabaster, with two men and two women kneeling before desks, in two separate divisions, one under the other. At the top the arms of Wendy, with the crest—*a lion's head erased Az. collar indented O.* Over the uppermost woman's head—*A. a + voided inter 4 mullets pierced S.*, for Atkins. Between the two figures, which are on a degree (step) beneath, are these arms

[3] The remainder is in the margin in a still later hand.

[4] *MSS.* II.

[5] *Monuments*, p. 701.

[6] This Dr. Wendy, whose name is so largely blended with the account of this parish, is annually commemorated in the Chapel of Gonville and Caius College, in the list of their primary Benefactors. He was one of their numerous physicians of note and figure that flourished about the time of their eminent and learned founder; for he was Physician to King Henry VIII., Edward VI., Philip and Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. He was Fellow and President of the College, and founded one of the Junior Fellowships. Vide *Strype, Life of Cranmer*, p. 263. He is mentioned as among the Queen's Commissioners of Visitation to the University in 1549. He was a subscribing witness to King Henry VIII.'s will. (See *Bedford's Hereditary Right.*)

[7] On a deed of conveyance of a piece of ground called Pascal Yard, now Pembroke Hall stables, to Bene't College, is Dr. Wendy's seal; his crest in a shield, with a Lion's head erased, without the Fesse indented as now. *Cole*, ii. 59.

[8] 2nd. Wendy impaled with Butler, *B. a Bend inter 6 covered cups O.* 3rd. Wendy again. 4th. Wendy and Hartwell, paled *A. on a bend S. 3 Harte's heads caboshed O. Cole*, xviii. 23.

—*Wendy impaling, G. 3 Conies* for Coniesby.[9] On the ridge below them were formerly 9 shields; 3 of them (then, 4 now) lost. The first should be, *Wendy impaling, S. a Chevron int. 3 Leopard's Faces O., for Wentworth.* Second, *Wendy impaling, blank.* Third, *ditto.* Fourth, *O. a Chevron int. 2 Lions passant in chief, and an Amulet in base S., for Taylor, impaling Wendy.* Fifth, lost, but should be *Burgoyne*[1] *impaling Wendy.* Sixth, lost, but should be *Savill impaling Wendy.* Seventh, *Bleu a Fess wavy int. 3 demy Lions ramp. O. for Symonds,*[2] *impaling Wendy.* Eighth, *S. a Chevron int. 3 Leopards faces O.* for Wentworth, *impaling Wendy.* Ninth, *G. a Chevron Erm. int. 3 Trefoils slip'd, A.*, for Meade (of Essex), *impaling Wendy.* (Under these a long inscription, badly executed as to the spelling, describing Dr. Wendy's family, and the disposal of them. He died in 1612, and this monument was erected in 1619 by his son, Sir William Wendy.)

Within the Altar-rails is a monument to Thomas, third son of Dr. Wendy, buried here in 1633.

Against the south wall, just below the rails, a mural monument.[3] Under an arch a statue of white marble, in the robes of the Bath and the red Riband, painted: below, a black marble slab, bearing this inscription—

Thomæ Wendy[4] Equiti Honoratiss: Ordinis
de Balneo, Deo, Regi, Legi, Patriæ, Eccle-
siæ, Viro summo Filio Francisci Wendy
Marito Lætitiæ Filiæ Natu maximæ Fran-
-cisci Willoughby de Middleton in Com. War-
-wicensi, Equitis, Patri ex ea duorum Libero-
-rum, quorum alter simul ortus et mortuus
est, alter sacro Baptismate Deo dicatus obi-
-it. Monumentum hoc fidissima et mœstis-
-sima Conjnx poni curavit addiq:

Quo Luctu? qua laude, tuum quo Marmore, nomen
Perpetuum, nisi stem Marmor et ipse tibi?
Ars, Amor, Ingenium, sumptus te reddere vultu
Certant, te possit reddere mente nihil.

Over the arch are these arms: *Wendy impaling O. on 2 Bars G. 3 Waterboughts A. for Willoughby: over them the Crest* (Collar argent). On each

[9] Sir Ralph Coningsby, of North Mimms, Hertfordshire. *Cole*, xviii. 23.

[1] Of Sutton, Bedfordshire. Thus blazoned—*G. a Chevron O. int. 3 Talbots pass. A. on a chief A. 3 Martlets B.* They bear the chief crenellé. See *Cole*, vol. xxii. 155.

[2] Rob. Symonds, of Whittlesford, in Cambridgeshire. xiii. 23.

[3] The monument and the shield are drawn in Cole's volume, but roughly.

[4] Sir Thos. Wendy, Knight of the Bath, was Gentleman Commoner of Balliol College, and left to his College a choice collection of Books.—*Wood, Ath. Ox.* i. 134. To his lady, Lettice Wendy, Ray dedicated his "Wisdom of God in the Works of the Creation." A Prayer on the Death of this Sir Thomas Wendy, by Ray, is in Geo. Scott's *Derham's Select Remains of Ray*, p. 86. 8vo. *Lond.* 1760. He died 1673.

side hang the Gauntlets and Spurs (and Sword); and above hang the Surcoat (and Helmet), with the Wendy arms on them: on a Pennon, *Wendy impaling Willoughby;* and on another *Wendy* alone. On a third, *A. a Cross G.* On the left of the last-mentioned slab lies another of the same sort, just below the steps of the altar: at the top these arms in a Lozenge—2 *Bars, in chief* 3 + *patée*, for Winstanley, *impaling Willoughby:* under them this inscription—

M. S.

Catherina Filia Francisci Willoughby
de Middleton in Agro Warwicensi
Equitis Aurati et Dnæ Cassandræ
Filiæ prænobilis Dni Thomæ
Comitis de Londonderry, Uxor
Clementis et Mater Jacobi
Winstanley de Braunston in
Agro Leicestrensi Arm. obiit
Vidua 14° die Aprilis
Anno { Dni 1694,
{ Ætat. 64.

On the north wall, just below the steps, is a handsome mural monument of white marble, having the figure of a lady at her devotions. At the top these arms in a Lozenge: *Wendy impaling S. a Chevron inter* 3 *Leopard's faces O. for Wentworth.* This monument is to Eliz. Wendy, eldest daughter of Nicolas Wentworth of Lillingston Lovel, Oxon, and wife of Franc. Wendy, Esq. She died A.D. 1658.

There are also slab-monuments to Fran. Wendy (N.D.) and Thomas Stewart, heir-at-law to Sir T. Wendy, who died in 1688.

Below the last-mentioned mural monument, another, closing up the window, to Fran. Wendy, second son of Francis Wendy, of Haselingfield, who died in 1646.

Below this is a small mural monument, of white marble, with mathematical instruments all about it, with the two globes at the top and bottom, and this inscription:

"Simon Ertmanus natus Helsnori Oppidi in insula Selandiæ ad Sund in Regno Daniæ siti, Patre Dano, Belga Matre, prognatus. Vir tam Artium quam Linguarum peritia excultissimus, morumq. Probitate admodum eximius; quas singulares Animi dotes summa erga Pauperes hujus Vici de Haselingfield Charitate cohonestavit, quibus sublevandis, ipsorumq. Pueris instruendis, aliisq. piis operibus promovendis, CCCC Librarum usum-fructum quotannis impendendum in perpetuum legavit. Ætatis suæ 57^mo^, Salutisq. recuperatæ MDCLVIII^vo^, 24^mo^ Julii die, denatus est; et hic juxta positus expectat Resurrectionem felicem."

The sum named in the inscription was by Sir T. Wendy exchanged for a part of his estate in the parish.

In the lowest window of the Chancel, and by this mont, are 2 coats, (1) *G. 6 escallops* 3, 2, 1. *A. for Seales.*[5] (2) *A. a Lion ramp. S. crowned O.* The roof of the Chancel is handsomely wainscotted and painted. Over the Screen is a frame, bearing on the E. face this device—I. H. S. in a Glory, with the words 'Ego sum Lux Mundi'—diffusing itself over a Terrestrial globe, whereon is written, 'Ambulate dum lucem habetis.' On the W. face are the Royal Arms.

Between the 1st and 2nd pillar of the Nave on the S. side, is a very ancient altar-monument, perhaps of the builder of the church.

There are also several slab-monuments to the Serjeant family, of the 18th century.

There are also mural monuments to Anne Ensor, wife of Christ. Ensor, of Whately in Warwickshire, who died in 1654. A brass plate in a wood frame is this. And to Anne Buckberry, widow of the Minister of Drayton Basset in Staffordshire.

There is an altar-monument of free-stone at the Chancel door, but very much defaced, and illegible.

In the borders of the Chancel Windows are the Fleurs of France and the Lions of England and the Escallop Shells, and on a Sable Field a covered Cup O. In the wood-work of the Roof of the aisle are the Arms of Inglethorpe, *a + engr.*; and those of Lisle, *a Fess inter 2 Chevrons.* In the borders of the Windows of the S. Aisle are the Escallop Shells and a Buckle.

Vicars.[6]

John de Grymston.

1369. Will. Brynkill—by exchange.

1385. Will Rudham,[7] resigned for Netlested, in Rochester diocese.

1406. Will. Person, Dec. 5. Presented by the Abbot and Convent of S. Mary, York.

Thos. My. Resigned.

1445. Wil. Sutton,[8] May 15. Resigned. By the same.

1448. Wil. Laverock, Aug. 1. Died.

1473. Rob. Adam,[9] M.A. Oct. 17. By the same.

1518. Ric. Arrington. Died.

1521. Joh. Coverdale, Dec. 17. By the same.

1544. Griffin Richard, LL.B. Aug. 11.

[5] See *Morant's History of Essex*, p. 145.

[6] Cole gives a list of Vicars from 1406—1617, in Vol. II. p. 62, xxii. 90, taken from Dr. Mason's Book of Incumbents for Ely Diocese, which was made from the Bishop's Registers and Visitation Books, and J. Richardson's list which is very imperfect.

[7] 10 Kal. Jan. 1385, fit Accolitus; Subdiaconus, eodem die : 1386, 7 Ap. Diaconus : 21 Ap. Presbyter.—*Bp. Arundel. Regr.*

[8] Fellow of King's Hall. He held also Whittlesford Brigge, 2 Hen. VI.

[9] In 1484, the Tithes were settled between him and the Abbey. The process is given at length in Cole, vol. xxi. 267—273, from the Register of Wills of Ely Diocese.

1551. Galfrid (or Griffin) Treygherne.[1]
1563. Mic. Calvart,[2] Feb. 25. Resigned.
1574. Ric. Bacon, Ap. 13.
1583. Christ. Jackson.
1595. —— Moody[3] (in 1595).
John Smith.
1599. J. Smith. Resigned.
—— Franklin.[4]
1617. James Greenwood, March 17. Resigned.
1639. Griffith Hatley, A.M. Nov. 27. Presented by Thos. Wendy.
1662. Henry Chamberlayne,[5] A.M. Jul. 23, d. Pres. by Sir Thos. Wendy.
1666. Matthew Scrivener, A.M. Feb. 4, d.
1688. Isaac Backhouse,[6] A.M. Ap. 10, d. By Sam. Sutton, patron, pro hac vice.
1714. John Heylin,[7] or Heylyn, A.B. Ap. 10, resig. Pres. by Kemp Harward, M.D. of S. Margaret's, Westminster, and West Stoke, Oxfordshire.

[1] Trigarne or Triguran—held also Cottenham: was Fellow of King's Hall.

'Mag[r] Galfridus Trygarne, Vicar. ibm, est Sacerdos ac residet ibm: est Legum Doctor. non tamen ad prædicand. habilis . legit Homilias Authoritate Regia publice ac Hospitium alit ibm.' This is from Bp. Cox's Certificatorium to Abp. Parker; or Index status totius Cleri et Beneficiorum Ecclesiasticorum quorumcunque infra Diocesin Eliens.—*Cole*, xii. 9. The original is in the Corpus Christi College MSS. cxxii.

[2] He was one of those that subscribed to the Liturgie, 1571, at the Visitation at Elsworth, being then also Vicar of Barrington; together with Thomas Page, Rector of Harlton; Richard Trane, Rector of Histon S. Andrew; and Thomas Farnby, Rector of Hinton. See the list, MS. 13, *Gough Coll.* p. 1. He was Fellow of King's Hall.

[3] In 1595, rated for his Vicarage with the Vicar of Comberton, to find one Pike furnished.

[4] In 1609, rated with the V. of Grantchester and Trumpington to raise a pair of Curols, with a Pike furnished.

[5] One of the Association of Parish Ministers in Cambridgeshire. In MS. 937, in the Lambeth Library, is an article (22) in the hand-writing of Abp. Tenison, entituled "The Transactions of the Association of Parish Ministers in Cambridgeshire," 1656–58. There are the lists of those Ministers who attended the meetings, the names of the Moderators, the rules of conducting the meetings, and the subjects of discussion. Some of these rules, made at a meeting at Cambridge, Jan. 20, 1656, are the following:—'To meet monthly (the general meetings afterwards were made quarterly, on account of small attendance); to begin and end with prayer; to be all present, unless reasonable account can be given; to keep ourselves close to our business, not meddling with civill affairs of the Commonwealth.' Amongst the Ministers that attended are the names—Mr. Allen, Rector of Harleton; he was moderator at a meeting at Stretham, 1658, when the subject of Ordination was debated: Mr. Ashley, Vicar of Histon; Mr. Church, Vicar of Hinton; and Mr. Crosland, Vicar of Trumpington. And a Registrar was appointed to act at the meetings.

[6] This is found sometimes written, as pronounced, Bacchus.

[7] Author of Theological Lectures (to the King's Scholars) at Westminster Abbey, with an Interpretation of the Four Gospels; to which are added, some select Discourses upon the principal points of Revealed Religion, 4to. *Lond.* 1749. He became D.D. in 1728; was Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of S. Mary-le-Strand.

1719. John Barnwell,[8] A.M. afterwards D.D.
1746. Timothy Perkins. Died.
1788. Marmaduke Johnson.
1800. Stephen Allen.

Parish Register.

The earliest begins A. D. 1709. It shews nothing remarkable, but examples of marriage by banns being celebrated in the College Chapel of the Incumbent, about 1741. It is not perhaps common to find, as here, the words 'Rejoice' and 'Maiden' used for Christian names.

Benefactions.

The will of William Skelman is given by Baker,[9] whereby he devises eleven acres of land for augmenting the salary of the Chantry Priest: he gives, besides, a common bequest to sundry objects, as the sepulchre lights, the high altar, the bells, "item to every order of Fryars in Cambridge, and the same to all his sons;" to the reparation of Barton Bridge, Stulze's Way, each 10*s.*; and 40 loads of sand and gravel "to amende the noysome streets of Haselingfield." The will occupies six pages, and is dated 1494.

This obscure will, Mr. Allen writing to Lysons, says, occasioned litigation, but was adjusted by paying £6 in addition to the salary of the Schoolmaster, and dividing the residue among the poor on some day in January, in proportion to their age, families, or accidental distress.

Simon Ertman gave £400 for endowing a school. Sir T. Wendy, to whose trust the legacy was given, charged a part of his estate with a yearly payment of £20; and added £10 a year, to be given as the Lord of the Manor of Scales and the Vicar shall direct; or half to the repair of the church, the rest to the poor. His will is given in Baker's MSS. xxix. 127.

[8] Also Vicar of Trumpington. In 1722, he had licence of non-residence, propter exiguam Vicariæ suæ ab Academia distantiam, durante Epi bene placito.

[9] MSS. xxx. 301.

In 14—, 'Joh. Sterkyn gave two wax candles to burn about his coffin on burial; 3*s.* 4*d.* to the light of the H. Sepulchre; 3*s.* 8*d.* to the repair of the Chapel of S. Mary in Cimiterio; 2*s.* to the light of the Gild of H. Trinity; 2*s.* to the light of the Gild of Nativ. of B. Mary; 20*s.* to the repair of the Stoles; and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the repair of the Stebell.'

The annals of the parish do not, as far as our researches have gone, shew any illustrious names; if we may except Stephen de Haselyngefelde, mentioned in the Mass for the Benefactors of the University. He was Chancellor, A.D. 1300-6 and 1307-15.

Population. In 1676: Inhabitants, 120. No Recusants. 4 Dissenters. In 1831, the inhabitants were 559; in 1841, 689.

Manor-house. The Manor-house was built by T. Wendy, D.M. on acquiring the property. It was a fair example of brick building, surrounded by a moat. But it is now degraded to the condition of a farm-house, having been dismantled at the time of repairing Bourn Hall, by the present lord of that mansion, Lord Delawarr. The staircase, of oak, a massive piece of adorned construction, painted to look like marble, was then removed to the latter place, together with a rather singular mantle-piece in like style, and bearing the date 1555.

In 1564, Queen Elizabeth, on her way to visit the University (of Cambridge), "lay, Aug. 4, at the house of Mr. Worthington, at Haslingfield," on Friday; whence she departed next morning, and passed through Grantchester to Cambridge.[1]

[1] *Peck. Desid. Cur.* ii. 31.—In a collection of Drawings of the Churches and objects of Antiquarian interest in the County, made by the late R. Relhan, now in the Library of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, are several memorials of this Reginal visit:—'the interior of Queen Elizabeth's Room in Haslingfield Hall'; 'the Staircase'; 'the Canopy of Cloth of Gold, with the Royal Arms,' &c. which was carried over the Queen when she came to Cambridge from this visit to Haslingfield, Aug. 4, 1564: which piece of state furniture, in 1820, was safe in the Registrary's Office. There are besides in the collection, several views of the House, both interior and exterior, and of the Church—of the monuments and arms emblazoned.

The Church.

The Church of All Saints, situated in the centre of the village of Haslingfield, and about five miles to the south-west of Cambridge, is as instructive and interesting in its character as any which it has been our task to describe. The mixture of Early-English and Decorated details which the student in ecclesiastical architecture will here find, shews it to have been erected early in the fourteenth century, in place of an older building of Norman date, of which the only fragment now existing is part of a string-course, with the hatched or indented moulding in the south wall of the Chancel. The present Church appears to have been built upon the demolition of this ancient fabric, the ancient Tower being probably retained till the fifteenth century, when decay rendered its removal necessary, and the present beautiful Perpendicular structure was erected in its place. The plan is very regular; consisting of a Chancel, 37 ft. 8 in. by 16 ft. 6 in., a Nave, 76 ft. by 25 ft. 9 in., with north and south Aisles, having porches in the centre of each, and a Tower at the west end. This appears to have been its original shape, there being no traces of a sacristy or chapel attached to the chancel or any other part of the Church. We will now proceed to describe the building in regular order.

Chancel.

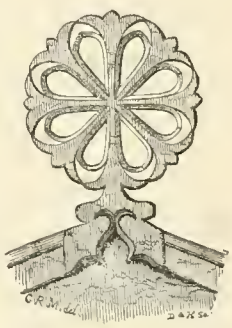
The East window is unfortunately a Debased insertion; it is of five lights, with plain tracery, but no cusping. The south side originally contained three windows, but the easternmost of them is now blocked up; it appears, by the outside wall, to have been similar to the last on the same side; the second is a trefoiled lancet, under which is a plain low priest's door; and the third, the original Decorated one, of two trefoiled ogee lights, with a quatrefoil in the head. Of those on the north side two are blocked up; one of which, a similar lancet to that on the opposite

side, has a wooden shutter fixed to its external jamb; the third is Early Decorated, and of two trefoiled lancet lights, with a quatrefoil in the spandril. The sedilia and piscina are probably concealed by the large mural monument on the south side; a further account of which, and of the other similar erections, which unhappily disfigure this once beautiful Chancel, will be given hereafter. The chancel-arch is fine and lofty, and presents a curious and interesting combination of Early-English and Decorated mouldings: the arch itself has the deep hollows, and the tooth-moulding under the dripstone, which characterize the former style; while the capitals of the semi-piers, which support it, have the scroll-mouldings and other members peculiar to the latter: their bases are so mutilated and enclosed with pues, that their mouldings could not be taken; but enough remains to show that their character is more Decorated than Early-English. Below this arch are the remains of a once elegant roodscreen, of the same date as the church, and formerly composed of four ogee trefoiled compartments on each side of the doorway, separated by slender shafts with good capitals and bases, and with tracery of quatrefoiled circles above them. The roof is coved, and apparently of modern date.

Nave.

The Nave is spacious and lofty, and is separated from the aisles by five well-proportioned arches on each side, with good plain Decorated mouldings, and dripstones terminated by well-carved corbel heads: the piers which support them are clustered, and have fine capitals, but different in their details from those of the responds, which, both at the east and west ends, are of Early-English character. This remarkable distinction is not unfrequent in churches of the same date; but no satisfactory reason for it has ever been assigned. By referring to the plate of mouldings, our readers will easily distinguish the contrast between the Decorated scroll-mouldings of the one, and the undercut abacus and

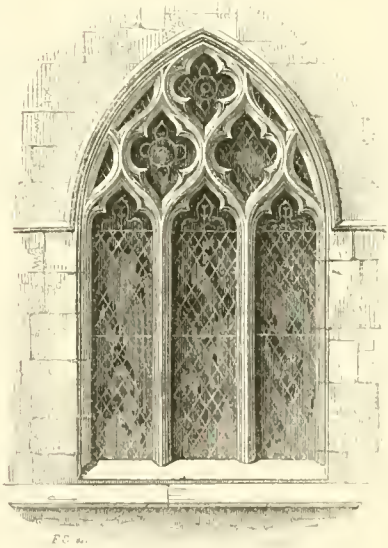
plain astragal of the other. There are four clerestory windows of late Perpendicular date on each side; those on the north being of two trefoiled ogee lights under a square head; and those on the south also square, but without any tracery. The roof is flat, and of Jacobean date—but a very good specimen of the style: the bosses are very curious, and appear to be either ancient ones, preserved from a former roof of the same date as the church, or imitations of those now remaining in the aisles. The area of the Nave is filled with its ancient open seats of carved oak, with buttresses at the sides; for the encroachment of modern pues has here been confined to the chancel and aisles, leaving the nave as a silent, though perhaps unheeded witness, to the superiority of taste and higher sense of propriety which our ancestors possessed. The pulpit, which retains its original position at the north-east angle of the nave, is a very good specimen of late Perpendicular wood-work: each side is panelled with plain tracery of two compartments; the angles have buttresses, and the whole is supported on a slender shaft. A beautiful and perfect wheel-cross, of Decorated date, remains at the eastern gable of the nave: the reader will understand the design from the accompanying wood-cut.



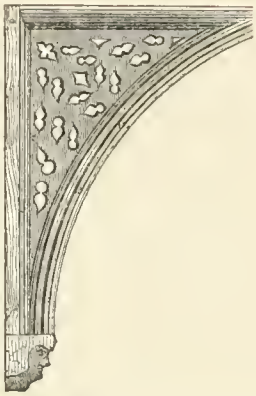
Aisles.

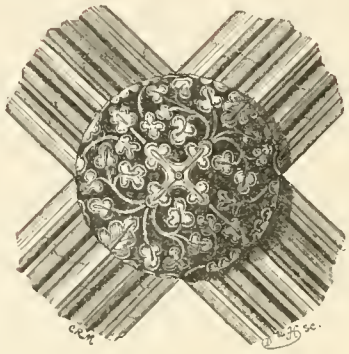
In his visits to the ancient churches of this County, the Ecclesiologist will not fail to have observed, that in many cases, while the piers and internal details are Early-English or Decorated, the Aisles have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century, in the style prevailing at the time; by which means we have lost many fine specimens

of the genius as well as the workmanship of those centuries, which might have been of the greatest use in determining disputed points, and in guiding modern architects in their restorations and designs. Haslingfield church, however, has been fortunate enough to preserve its original aisles, with their windows and roofs, which so greatly contribute to the beauty of the building. The south aisle has four windows on the south side, and one at the east and west ends, all of the same design: they are of three lights, cinquefoiled, with tracery of slightly Flamboyant character: those in the north aisle are equal in size and number to these, but different in design; they are of three trefoiled lights, with net tracery, and retain considerable remains of their stained glass, which will be more particularly noticed in another place. The roofs to both of them are the original Decorated ones, and extremely fine; the rafters are supported by richly-moulded braces, with pierced flowing tracery in the spandrils, and



united at the crown of the arches by exquisite floriated bosses.





Corbel-heads of stone, rising out of the dripstones of the windows, which are horizontally continued round the aisles, sustain the braces and wall-plates. Aisle-roofs of this description are not by any means common: another instance of them occurs at S. Cuthbert's, Thetford, Norfolk, which is similar in construction, but not so rich in detail. The buttresses are elegant, and have triangular heads.

Porches.

Both the Porches are coeval with the rest of the church; the northern is considerably the largest: the mouldings of the internal doorway are good Decorated, and continuous; those of the external doorway are discontinuous: the south has plain Decorated doorways, and a coved roof, leaded externally. Neither of them are remarkable for elaborate ornament, and have not even the niches so often to be found in this position; but they are good plain examples of the style to which they belong.

Tower.

The Tower is the finest of its date in the neighbourhood of Cambridge; its proportions are rather low, but it appears from the internal walls that it was originally intended to be raised one stage higher. The belfry-arch has very fine mouldings, though of late character, which are partly continuous; the semi-piers have good capitals

and bases. The west doorway is large and handsome, and of considerable pretension in its details: it consists of a four-centred arch, under a square dripstone supported by shafts, with tracery in the spandrils. In the second stage, on the west side, is a large window under a square hood, of three lights, with tracery of Debased character; and in the third stage is a circular window, also under a square hood, of three narrow lights: this is repeated in the north and south sides of the Tower. The belfry windows are double, and of considerable merit: on the battlements are four octagonal pinnacles; a small wooden spire, with leaden plates, surmounts the upper stage, which contains five bells. The basement is ornamented by a row of quatrefoils, which add greatly to the beauty of the structure.

Font. The Font is placed against the west face of the fourth pier from the east on the south side; it has a plain octagonal bowl and stem, and a kneeling-stone to the west: it is probably coeval with the Nave. The cover is a small low spire, of very late erection.

Monuments. Perhaps few churches are so entirely destitute of ancient sepulchral memorials as the present. There is no trace of the existence of any monument prior to the sixteenth century, nor even the matrix of a plundered brass, which so frequently occurs in the churches of this district. Of the large tombs with which the Chancel is obstructed and disfigured, that at the east end of the south wall is to the memory of Thomas Wendy, Esq., and contains four figures kneeling at faldstools, under a Roman arch: this was erected in 1619. The other on the same side is a niche, containing a white marble figure of Sir Thomas Wendy, of very good execution considering its style and character: above it are still hanging his helmet, sword, gauntlets, and pennon. On the north side is a large high-tomb, with defaced inscription and shields; a mural monument, with a figure

kneeling at a faldstool, to Elizabeth Wendy, of the date of 1658; and two tablets, erected in 1647 and 1658. These are all the memorials, either ancient or modern, which the church possesses.

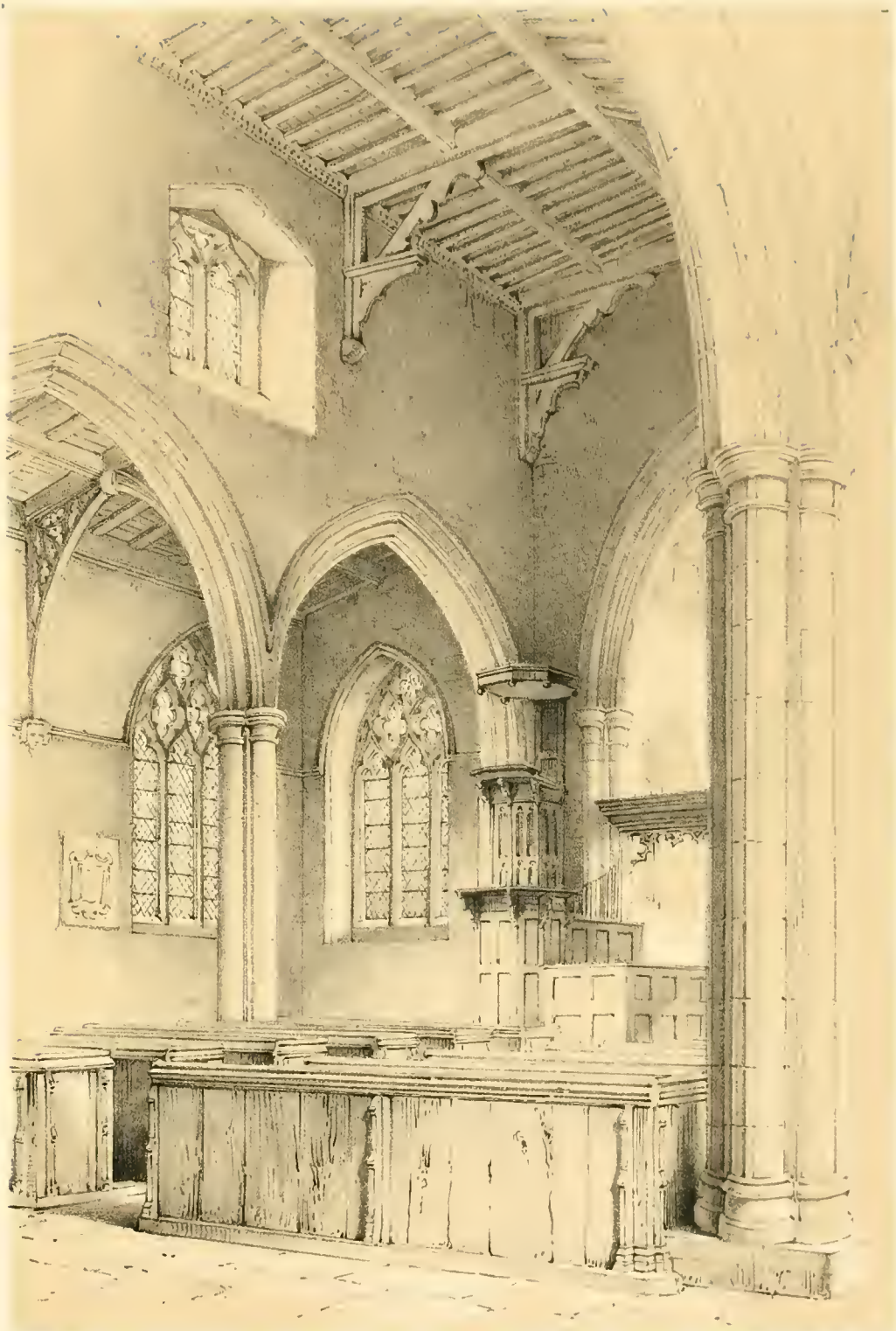
Stained Glass.

The remains of ancient stained glass, though not in themselves extensive, are here more numerous and beautiful than are usually to be met with in village churches. The earliest remains in this church are in the north window of the Chancel, which is partly filled up with the creeping foliage peculiar to the style, with small figures of saints, and shields at intervals, surrounded by a rich border: the date of this glass is about 1300. In the tracery of the east window of the north aisle are some very fine fragments of rather later date, composed of foliage, beautifully disposed, with a lion's head in the centre, and a border round the sides; several of the other windows have pieces of similar character; and a few quarries of a much later style remain in the clerestory windows on the north side. These scattered remains, which many of our more obscure country churches retain, are of the greatest value and importance at the present time: if glass-painters would but make it their practice to seek them out, and carefully examine their beauties and peculiarities, we should have less cause to complain of the glaring faults with which many modern specimens abound: ignorance has been the cause of nearly all that is bad in their works; and they may rest assured, that the diligent study of ancient models is the only way by which they can hope to raise their glorious art to that state of perfection in which it existed four hundred years ago.

General Condition.

The church has suffered considerably from damp and neglect; the state of the floor at the west end of the north aisle is such as would certainly not be permitted in any gentleman's stable, nor, voluntarily, in

the meanest cottage. Some of the internal masonry, (which is of chunch, and therefore easily mutilated,) particularly the bases of the piers and responds, has been cut away in a manner which sufficiently shews the amount of care and respect of which the church has been deemed worthy by its modern guardians.



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